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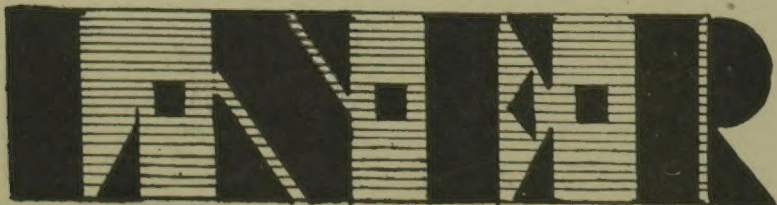
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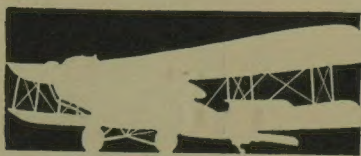
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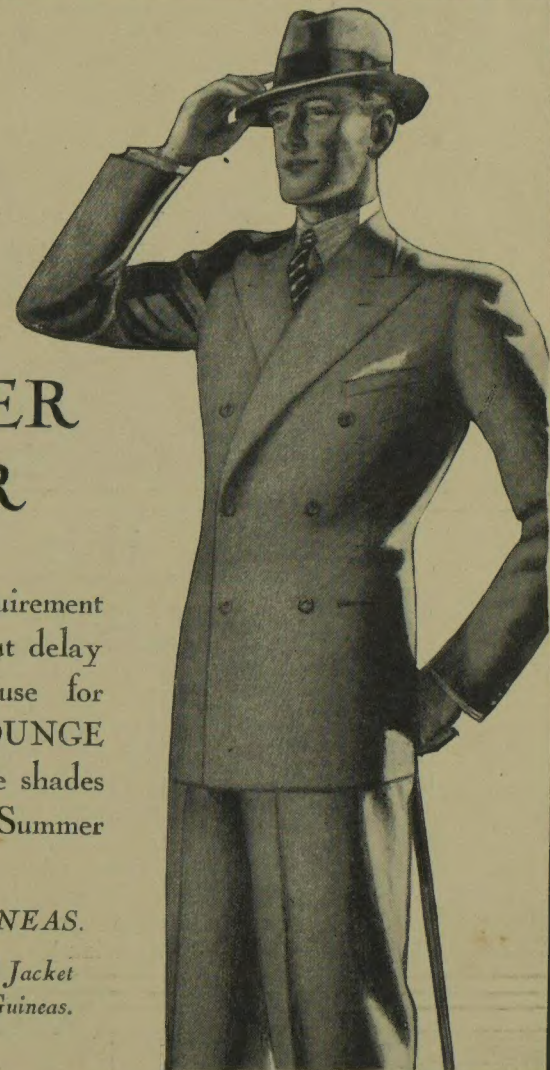
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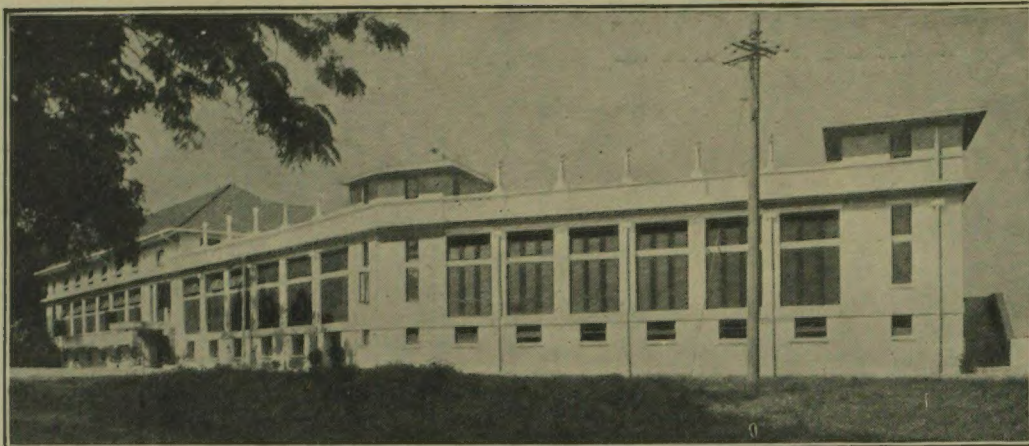
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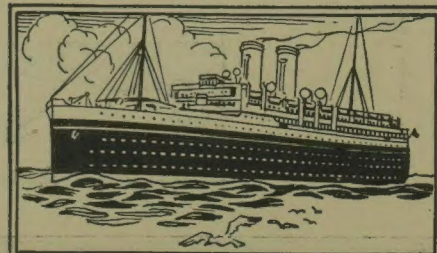
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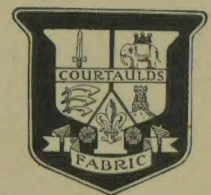
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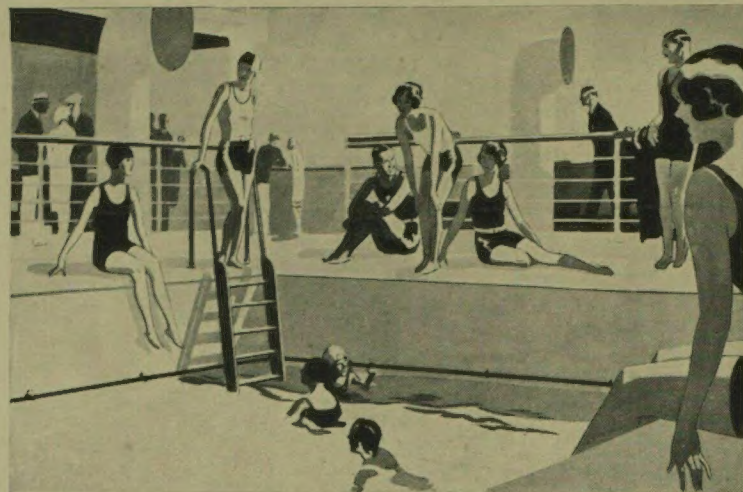
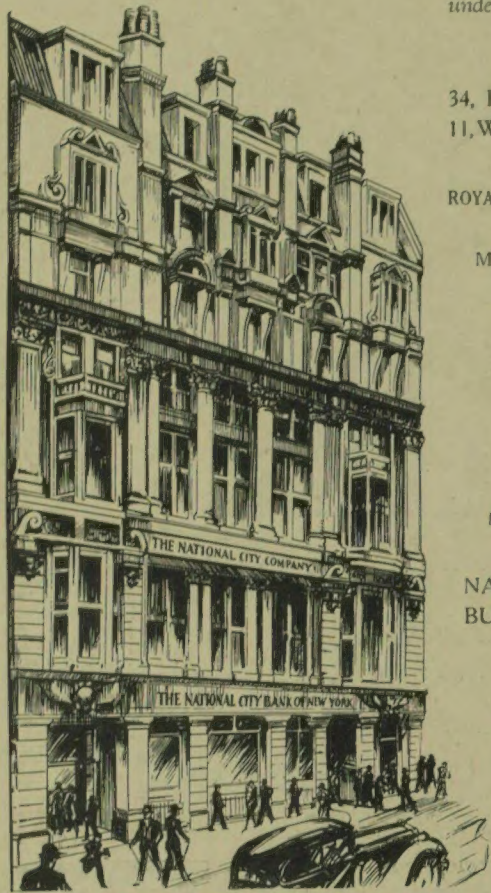
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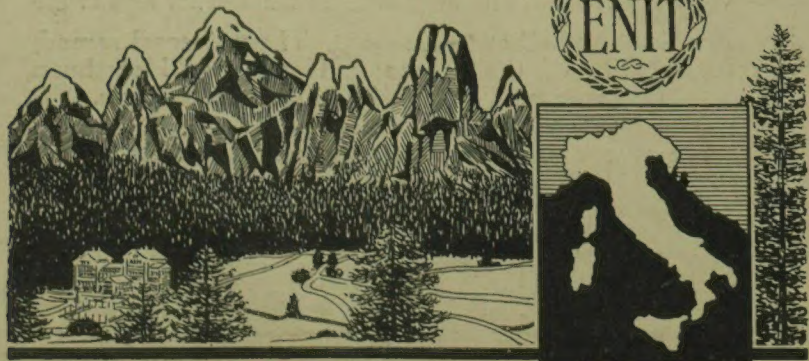
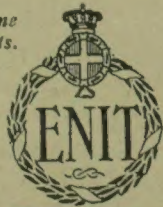
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND TO CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND BY MAGAZINE POST.

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1930.

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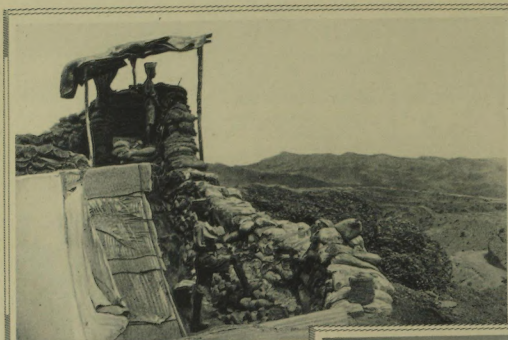
THE NEVER-CEASING WATCH AT THE GATE OF INDIA: A PICKET ON THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER—
LOOKING TOWARDS THE KHYBER HILLS.

The jealously-guarded Khyber Pass, most vital of the passes leading from Afghanistan into India, is of incalculable strategic value: it is that gateway to the plains through which all conquerors of India have made their way, save only Alexander and the British. The Khyber Railway now traverses it from Bagiani, two miles from which lies Jamrud, at which the line begins, to Landi

Khana—running all the 26½ miles of the way through tribal territory outside British India. From Landi Khana the line is completed as far as the Afghan Frontier, but this section is not used. In its *communiqué* dated July 10, the Government of India reported, under the heading "North-West Frontier Province: Tribal," a recrudescence of hostile activity in South Waziristan.

BRITAIN'S NEVER-CEASING WATCH ON THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER: RESTLESS WAZIRISTAN AND ITS FIGHTING TRIBES.

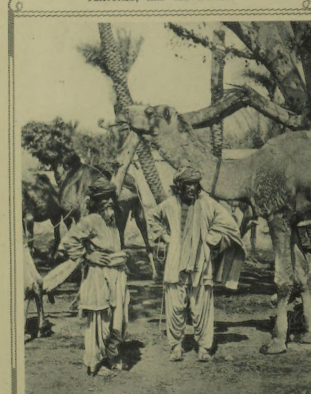
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THE NEVER-CEASING WATCH: AN OUTPOST OVERLOOKING WAZIRISTAN, WHOSE TRIBES CALL FOR CONSTANT VIGILANCE.



A DWELLER IN WAZIRISTAN: A WAZIR, SHARP-FEATURED, AND HAWK-EYED.



OF A WILD PEOPLE WITH AN ALL-CONSUMING PASSION FOR LOOT AND AN UNPLEASANT HABIT OF FIGHTING: MAHSUDS.



SEEKING TO ADD ANOTHER TALLY TO HIS "GAME-BOOK": A SNIPER IN ACTION IN WAZIRISTAN, WHERE CERTAIN MAHSUDS ARE RESTLESS AND HAVE BEEN IN ACTION AGAINST BRITISH POSTS.



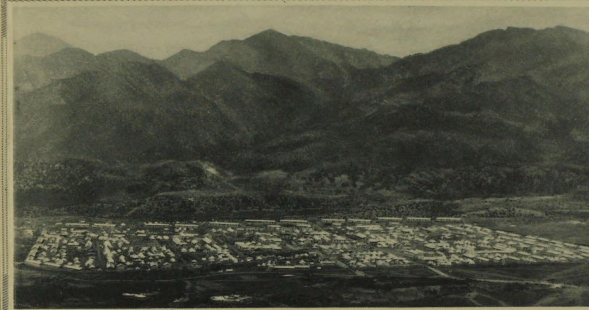
RAZMAK, IN WHOSE VICINITY THERE HAS BEEN FIGHTING: THE MAIN ENTRANCE; SHOWING (ON THE RIGHT) A PICKET POST, BEHIND A WALL AND BARBED WIRE, WHICH IS ARMED WITH LEWIS GUNS.



"THE ROYAL AIR FORCE HAS ALREADY COME INTO ACTION, DROPPING SEVENTEEN TONS OF BOMBS": MAKIN, IN WAZIRISTAN, AFTER 72 HOURS' AERIAL BOMBARDMENT DURING A PREVIOUS PERIOD OF UNREST.



MEN EVER ENGAGED IN BLOOD FEUDS: PATHANS—SHOWING HOW THEY USE THEIR ROOFS AS WATCH-TOWERS AND FORTRESSES WHEN WAGING THEIR VENDETTA-LIKE WARFARE AGAINST THEIR ENEMIES.



RAZMAK, SURROUNDED BY BARBED WIRE AND TRENCHES: "A GREAT AND LONELY NORTH-WEST FRONTIER OUTPOST" IN WAZIRISTAN, FROM WHICH A FORCE WAS SENT AGAINST A MAHSUD LASHKAR.



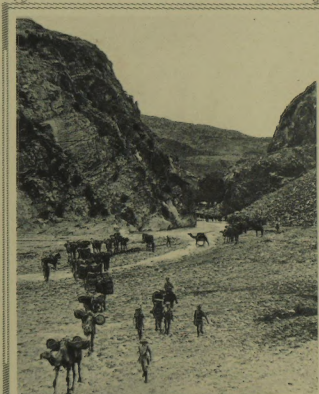
AFTER AERIAL-BOMBING UNDERTAKEN BY THE ROYAL AIR FORCE DURING A PREVIOUS PERIOD OF UNREST IN WAZIRISTAN: MAKIN AFTER A HEAVY BOMBARDMENT WHICH CONTINUED FOR 72 HOURS.



DEFENDED AGAINST RAIDERS BY BARBED WIRE, AND HAVING LOOP-HOLES FOR THE "GARRISON": A RAILWAY-STATION IN WAZIRISTAN.



WAITING PATIENTLY IN HIS TOWER—MAYBE FOR WEEKS—TO GET A SHOT AT HIS ENEMY: A PATHAN.



WHERE MAHSUDS HAVE WAYLAIED MANY A BRITISH CONVOY—THE JOY OF PARADISE IN THEIR EYES: THE ARHAI TANGI.

It was reported from Simla on July 8, by the Special Correspondent of the "Times," that news from Waziristan indicated a certain amount of restlessness among the Mahsuds, one of the three main sections of the Pathans, the Afghan tribes along the North-West Frontier—the others are formed by the Darwesh Khel, who are known as "Wazirs," and the Afridis. The message stated:

"A *lashkar* (force), estimated at about 3000 strong, and mainly composed of young men, assembled in the Razmak district, announcing its intention to attack the Sorgha Post, which is garrisoned by about 500 Waziristan Scouts. . . . There are ample forces in Waziristan to cope with the situation, and although this fresh symptom of unrest on the frontier is disquieting, no immediate cause for alarm is expected. It is more than likely that the leading spirits of the agitation are the same as those who launched the attack on the Datta Khel Post in May." Later news had it that the hostile Mahsuds had fired a few shots

on Sarorogha, but had been repulsed by the garrison. "Part of the Razmak column has moved out," continued the "Times," "and the Royal Air Force has already come into action, dropping seventeen tons of bombs on the disaffected villages." Still later, a despatch said: "The situation on the Frontier continues rather unsettled. In Waziristan the Mahsud *lashkar* has, apparently, been dispersed from the region of Sarorogha, near Razmak." North and South Waziristan, it should be added, are two of the five Political Agencies into which is divided the tribal territory which is between the border of the British districts of the North-West Frontier Province and the Afghan Frontier. As noted above, the aerial bombardment of Makin took place during a previous period of unrest: to be precise, when Mahsuds were constantly sniping those engaged in the building of the Razmak Road. The Government of India's report of events up to July 10 said: "The week has seen a recrudescence of hostile activity in South Waziristan."



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

I HAD occasion to remark, last week, that if we want to find quacks nowadays, we shall not find them practising medicine, but theorising about science. We shall find them especially throwing out scraps of theory, as contributions to popular science, in the popular Press. I do not say that there ought to be a Guild of Philosophers, to pounce upon unprofessional professors of philosophy, as there is a Guild of Doctors to pounce upon unprofessional practisers

people might actually go mad through reading such rubbish.

But when I came to reflect further on the theorists I was profoundly puzzled, not by the comparatively trivial and natural fact of their going mad, but by the singularly mad method which they employ in order to keep sane. For they have a method of keeping sane, or at least of preventing their own theories from dragging them to insanity. I discovered what the method was by reading, in the same organ of popular science and culture, another article cheerfully entitled "Let's Look at the Extraverts." Apparently, I hasten to explain, there is nothing particularly unpleasant about Extraverts; they have nothing to do with pervers; they are a highly respectable gallery of public characters, including President Hoover, Mr. Edison, Mr. Clarence Darrow, Ramon Novarro, Mary Pickford and Bernard Shaw. So far as I can make out, all that you need to equip you as a typical Extravert is a disposition to do something, or anything, that affects something or anything, or somebody or anybody else. I am perfectly willing to accept the cheery proposal, and to look at the Extraverts; but there seem to be a good many of them to look at.

We all know that mankind has been divided into two parts, by all sorts of tests and principles of division, over and above the ultimate division, which was into sheep and goats. That division is naturally not popular now, when the fashion consists of playing the goat with all the docility of the sheep. But there have been many other divisions, besides even the humble one into good and bad. Byron, I think, divided men into the bores and the bored, presumably priding himself on being among the latter, and through that very pride occasionally figuring among the former. Everyone knows that men have been divided into Platonists and Aristotelians. The late Sir Sidney Colvin said that a man was generally an enthusiast for Keats or for Shelley, but seldom for both. Sir William Gilbert uttered his dark Calvinistic dogma that every child is born a Liberal or a Conservative; an American wit offered us the alternative of being a bromide or something equally chemical and unpleasant; a Scottish metaphysician said that all men were either anabolic or catabolic; and I say that all men are either fond of sweets or fond of savouries, and that this is a far more profound moral distinction than all the rest. But, whatever line of cleavage we believe to follow the grain of mankind, there is always something simple and satisfactory about splitting the substance in this way. The high-minded and honourable quack whose thesis I am studying saw that it would simplify human complexity to say that men are all either Extraverts or Introverts. It is not difficult to guess that the former are those who turn to outward things and the latter those who turn to inward things. What interests me is the way in which the theorist instinctively gets out of his own difficulty, which arises out of his own theory, when he comes to real things.

You and I were long under the impression that the human race consists largely of human beings. We did not know that it consisted of the two exclusive castes, of those who always look upwards and those who always look inwards. I may say here, in passing, that for all I know these terms may be used by real men of science with a clearer meaning in a closer argument; as, for instance, by Dr. Jung, who is quoted in this popular exposition. But I am dealing with the popular exposition. I am speaking of the widespread journalistic habit of retailing these scraps of anthropological or psychological gossip, to be read by "all thoughtful people"; that is, by all people thoughtless enough to accept them without a moment's thought. Now in the case of this present theory, everything is ready except the examples. The distinction between Introverts and Extraverts would be entirely clear and convincing, if only there were any Extraverts and if only there were any Introverts. But it is extremely rare to find any human being who never thinks about himself, or thinks about his own thoughts, or thinks about the hopes or memories that are the secret of his own mind. Even when public education and

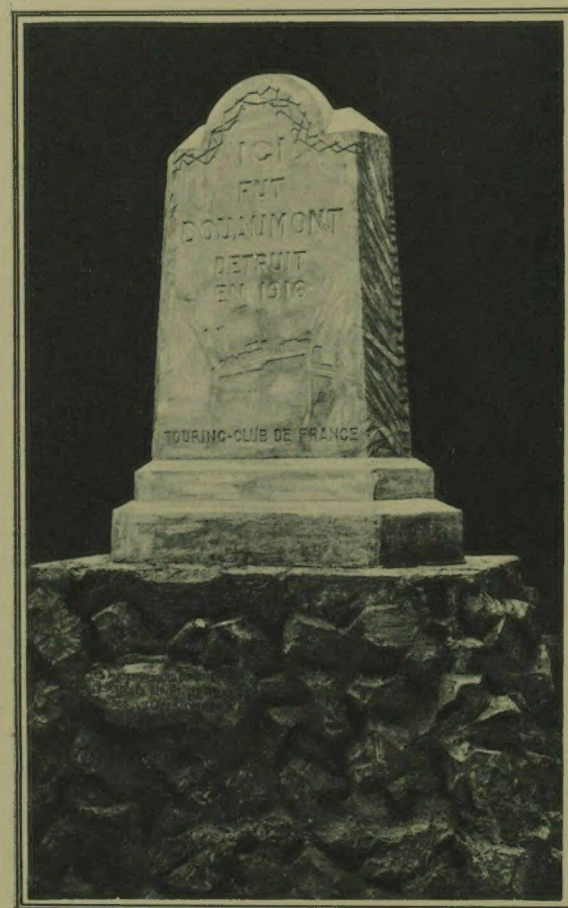
popular science have done their very best for us, we are not quite so shallow as a sheet of paper or a flashy headline. We do have some sort of inner life; and therefore we are all Introverts. But similarly, on the other hand, it is extremely rare to find any human being who never thinks about anything else but himself; who never wants to do anything or make anything or meet anybody. There have been mystics who passed immortal and it might seem incredible hours in pure contemplation. But most of them were active as well as contemplative, and some of them were very active indeed; like St. Francis, who threw out into the world three orders numbering thousands of men and women, and himself figured everywhere as a tramp, a beggar, a stump-orator and a stowaway; or St. Teresa, who reorganised the whole system of nunneries. Therefore all these people were also Extraverts.

The writer thus easily discovers how to deal with people rather different from St. Francis; with Mr. Hoover or Mr. Pierpont Morgan. It strikes me as a shining example of how these theories are made and unmade. He finds that Mr. Hoover is a man of action, who is yet a thinker; an Extravert with a little bit of the Introvert. He finds that Mr. Edison is a scientific person, who has yet a streak of the practical; an Introvert with a touch of the Extravert. Doubtless Bernard Shaw and Mary Pickford and all the rest are also introverted extraverts, with a touch of extraverted introverts. So that it all comes to the same thing in the long run. To a superficial eye, it would almost seem that the psychological division might just



A TRIBUTE FROM THE CITY OF VERDUN TO THE BRITISH ARMY: THE SHIELD FOR THE TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN WARRIOR IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY. It was arranged that this shield should be placed on the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior on July 16, by the Lord Mayor of London, acting in his capacity as a citizen of Verdun.

of medicine. But I sometimes wish there were some way of protesting against false pretences of doing everything by Eugenics, as people do sometimes protest against false pretences in the use of Electricity. I wish it were possible sometimes to cross-examine the quacks about the Eugenic Test or the Eugenic programme, as it has sometimes been possible to cross-examine quacks about the Electric Belt or the Electric Pad. It can still occasionally be dangerous to deceive the public on points of fact, but it is far more dangerous that the public should be deceived on points of theory; for one false theory will falsify a hundred facts. And false theory, even when there is no question of intentional quackery, can do a vast amount of harm even in the purely practical world. I took the example, last week, of some half-baked hypothesis or other; to the effect that a boy might be found to hate his mother, and be forced in logic to love somebody who is the exact contrary of his mother. I strongly doubt whether this exact situation ever occurred anywhere; but there is obviously a lunatic asylum waiting somewhere for the people who expect to find it existing everywhere. Heaven alone knows, or rather hell also knows, what harm might be done to real mothers and real sons, if they started watching first for the antipathy and then for the antithesis. It is not too much to say that some sensitive



TO BE SET UP ON THE SITES OF THE LOST VILLAGES OF FRANCE: THE STELA DESIGNED FOR THE TOURING-CLUB DE FRANCE.

In 1921 the Touring-Club de France decided to mark the Front as it was at the end of the war in 1918. This work has been completed, and a hundred and nineteen marks now indicate the line at which the invasion was stopped, from the North Sea to the Swiss frontier. Further, the Touring-Club is placing a stela of the kind here shown on the site of every French village that was destroyed during the war, and is not being rebuilt. On one side is: "Ici fut . . . détruit en . . ."; and on the other is: "Aux villages martyrs, 1914-1918."

as well never have been made; but anyhow, we can continue in our secret heresy; that Hoover and Shaw and Edison and Mary Pickford and you and I are, in a sort of rough approximate way, human beings.

THE WAY IN WHICH JAPAN ENCOURAGES HER NAVY: A FLEET IN EFFIGY.



JAPAN RECALLING HER "1588" AND HER "TRAFALGAR": A PROCESSION OF BATTLE-SHIP MODELS IN TOKYO ON THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF HER VICTORY OVER RUSSIA IN 1905.

It was in October 1904 that the Russian Fleet left the Baltic, under Rozhdestvensky, bound for the Pacific, where it was hoped that it would turn the tide of war back in Russia's favour. Like the Spanish Armada, however, Russia's Navy was formidable in numbers rather than in quality. After the incident when the Russians—expecting a torpedo attack—fired on British trawlers on the Dogger Bank, the Imperial fleet proceeded on its way eastwards, until it was met by the Japanese, under Togo, in the Straits of Tsushima, between Korea and Japan in May 1905. The Japanese Fleet formed a circle round the hapless "Armada," and a halt was not called till the Japanese had sunk, captured, or disabled some thirty Russian vessels, at a cost of only three torpedo-boats to themselves.

The battle of Tsushima was the "1588" and the "Trafalgar" of Japan's short naval history in one. A new-comer to naval power, she defeated the force of her monster enemy, Russia, by superior speed and efficiency, as Howard and his captains outmanoeuvred the Armada in the Channel; and at Tsushima the power of a great rival to her naval predominance in the North Pacific and China Seas was broken—as the French naval rivalry to England was finally broken at Trafalgar. We, with our recent series of Military and Naval Tattoos, can sympathise with Japan's proud commemoration of the glories of her past, and realise that, like our own, such celebrations imply no prejudice to the achievements of the London Naval Conference of Peace, with which they so closely coincide.

Showing the British Navy to the British Public— and Aiding Naval Charities.

THE Atlantic Fleet's programme of "tours" to holiday resorts enables many thousands of the public to become acquainted with the different types of ships in the Navy. These visits will culminate with the holding, on behalf of Naval charities, of Navy Weeks at Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Chatham, from August 2 to 9. The battle-ships "Malaya" and "Barham," seen respectively fourth and sixth in the line in the above snapshot, proceeded to Eastbourne after the photograph had been taken. It is interesting to note in connection with this "popularisation" of the British Navy that much the same thing is being done on the other side of the Channel, where it is to be hoped the effects will be even more far-reaching; and H.M.S. "Nelson" recently visited Brest, where her crew were feted by the French, and Sir Michael Hodges, Commander-in-Chief the Atlantic Fleet, lunched with Admiral Le Dô. The "Nelson" was thrown open to the public, and received a stream of curious visitors. The "Nelson" is a sister ship of the "Rodney" (illustrated above), and the two represent the last word in battle-ship construction. Each mounts nine 16-inch guns in turrets of three—clearly brought out in the photograph—and twelve 6-inch guns as secondary armament. Their speed is 23 knots; and their tonnage, with full load, something under 40,000 tons. The 16-in. guns carried may be considered as a reply to the heavy calibre 16-inch guns mounted in capital ships of the United States Navy. Now that the questions faced by the London Naval Conference have been settled, the Navy intends to proceed with its 1930 programme of building and replacement, which includes three "6-inch type" cruisers, a flotilla of destroyers, and three submarines, besides subsidiary vessels. Foreign vessels will also be seen visiting British ports during the summer—the French training-ship "Ancres" going successively to Penzance, Carnarvon, Belfast, Oban, Staffa, Stornoway, and St. Kilda during August; while the U.S. battle-ships "Arkansas," "Florida," and "Utah" were due at Leth on July 16.



WAR-SHIPS WHICH ARE ON A "HOLIDAY TOUR" AND WILL ATTEND THE NAVY WEEKS: UNITS OF THE ATLANTIC FLEET HEADED BY H.M.S. "RODNEY."

THE WITCH OF WALL STREET.

BEING AN APPRECIATION OF

"HETTY GREEN": By **BOYDEN SPARKES & SAMUEL TAYLOR MOORE.***

(PUBLISHED BY HEINEMANN.)

It is rare, I believe, to find someone who is at the same time a miser and a financial genius. But this distinction belonged to Mrs. Hetty Green, who, during the eighty-one years of her life (she died in 1916), kept two objects unswervingly before her: to make as much money as she could, and to spend as little.

Her parents, well-to-do Quakers, lived in New Bedford, once the world's greatest whaling port. They had made their money from whaling; and when in after years Hetty Robinson met the Prince of Wales at a ball she was playfully introduced to him as the "Princess of Whales." She was then, and remained all her life, a woman of few social ambitions; she despised frivolity of all kinds; rank and fashion meant nothing to her. But she set her heart on having at least two dances with the heir to the English throne, and felt she must say something to arouse his interest. "Oh, your Highness," she enquired, "do you know how the great masses of our people are being elevated?" At that moment the dance ended. Consumed with curiosity to know how the masses of the American people were being elevated, the Prince asked her to be his partner a second time. Then he learned the answer. "Go west to the Mississippi," she told him, "go aboard a high-pressure side-wheel steamboat, and more than likely you will soon realise how in one tremendous explosion the masses are elevated."

This incident took place in 1860, when Hetty Robinson was twenty-five. It illustrates two sides of her character; her pertinacity and her somewhat grim and limited sense of humour. Her pleasantries were not generally intended to amuse; she uttered them sometimes in conversations over a business deal, to show that she did not mean to be taken in. She told her daughter that one of her beaux knew nothing except how to part his hair in the middle and spend his father's money. Her humour was, indeed, little more than a grim and complacent recognition of her own shrewdness; but, even so, it was perhaps her most attractive quality.

"The Witch of Wall Street," as she came to be called, was, it must be confessed, an unprepossessing figure; and, though her biography reads like a fairy-tale and was well worth writing, one gets a little tired, if not disgusted, of spending so much time in such uncongenial society. For her hardness, self-sufficiency, and meanness Mrs. Green's upbringing was partly responsible. Her biographers say that, living from her earliest years with relations who had no proper control over her, she was spoilt. But if she was spoilt, what must the lives of other children of her time have been like!

Sometimes her father disciplined her. She still remembered his method when she was an old woman. "When," she said one time, "I was a very small child and Father noticed I was out of sorts about something, he would say, 'Hetty, daughter, art thee angry?' If I replied, 'Yes,' he would answer, 'Well, Hetty, thee must not speak for fifteen minutes.' At the end of that time he would ask me if I was still angry, and if I replied 'Yes,' he would tell me not to speak for an hour. At the end of the hour I might be told to keep silent for three hours, and if I proved still contumacious I was forbidden to speak until the next morning."

She believed that this form of discipline helped her to control herself. She certainly needed self-control. Where money was concerned she was a woman of violent passions: she once threatened C. P. Huntington, the railroad king, with a revolver.

During her life she amassed an enormous fortune; she had one abstract ambition and ideal, which was to be the richest woman in the world. For a long time she held this title undisputed; and when another multi-millionaire died leaving his wife richer than herself, she was seriously put out, and declared her successful rival to be a fool. Her financial career had practically no set-backs of importance; she always had so much spare money that she could afford to buy when the market was low. She left a fortune that has been estimated as anything between thirteen and twenty million pounds. But she did not make all this herself. She was born with a silver spoon in her mouth, and from her earliest years her natural interest in money was fostered and stimulated.

"I was forced into business," she said. "I was the only child of two rich families, and I was taught from the time I was six years old that I would have to look after my property. But I wasn't raised up to be arrogant and haughty like the little lordlings you see now. On the contrary, my people were so afraid that I would be selfish that I was sent to a Quaker School. There I learned plain things, to be thrifty and careful, not to waste, to be just, and to read the Bible."

Careful and thrifty she certainly was. Her biography abounds in instances of her parsimony, which increased rather than diminished as she grew older. At her coming-out party she boasted that she had "blown out the spermaceti candles even before the last of the guests had said good-night. The next day she sold the unconsumed parts of the candles. . . . The table doilies and napkins used on that occasion were so little soiled by the polite usage

of the guests that Hetty merely had to sprinkle and iron them before she put them away for another great occasion."

Even when she was old, to save herself taxation, she spent most of her nights in cheap lodging houses. She obliged the Banks where she dealt to give her free office



AS SHE WAS WHEN SHE WAS THE RICHEST WOMAN IN AMERICA: MRS. HETTY GREEN, "A WOMAN WHO LOVED MONEY."

Reproduced from "Hetty Green." By Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. William Heinemann, Ltd.

space. The story is told how she was made completely wretched by the loss of a postage stamp worth two-pence, and restored to the highest spirits by finding it concealed down among her clothes. The creature she loved, perhaps beyond anything in the world, was her dog, Dewey. Spiteful citizens of the town of Hoboken informed the authorities that her dog-licence (two dollars) had not been paid. She was summoned. To avoid paying either fine or licence she determined to move the dog to New York, presumably as a guest of her friend, the Papal Countess Annie Leary; but in the end her daughter made her a present of the licence, and all was well. For many years she refused to ride in a motor car, justifying her parsimony or timidity by saying that an ass had been good enough conveyance for the Lord.

In 1865, when she was thirty, Mrs. Green inherited a million dollars from her father. She had even greater expectations from her aunt, Miss Sylvia Ann Howland, whose fortune was reckoned at two millions. She had already come to regard the money as her own; and she bitterly resented any expenditure made by her aunt, as being an encroachment on her patrimony. When she heard that her aunt, whose growing weakness necessitated the constant attendance of a night-nurse, intended to make an "addition" to her house to accommodate the increase in her household, Hetty was beside herself with grief and rage. She "dropped to the floor, and, according to Electa," cried and boo-hooed right out, so that the man outdoors heard and came in downstairs and inquired what was the matter with Miss Robinson that she was a-crying. . . . It is doubtful if Sylvia or anyone there realised that Hetty regarded the money to be spent as something of which she was to be deprived."

Hetty's behaviour had serious consequences both for her aunt and for herself. She was obliged to leave the house, and she never again saw her aunt, whose illness had been aggravated by the quarrel. This, perhaps, she could have borne, but worse was to come. Miss Howland made a new will, leaving to Hetty not, as was expected, the whole of her fortune, but only a life interest in a million dollars. To Hetty this substantial bequest seemed less than nothing. She set out to "break" the will; and the methods she employed were very unfortunate. She produced a letter in which her aunt left everything to her; but the signature was declared by all the handwriting experts to be a forgery. Mrs. Green was accused of "forgery, perjury, and fraud." She was not much

abashed. She said to a reporter: "They didn't press the forgery charge, and I was willing to let the case drop. That's all there was of a compromise. I didn't pay any of the costs." She went abroad for a time, however, and while in London gave birth to a child. She was, her biographers tell us, devoted to her son, though during his youth she made him an allowance of only fifty cents a day. He inherited her financial gifts, and in the last years of her life, when her memory was beginning to fail her, she entrusted more and more of her affairs into his hands.

Much of the book, the bulk of it, perhaps, is occupied with the story of Mrs. Green's financial dealings, her business methods, and the *coups* by which she got the better of her rivals. Until her last years she managed her affairs almost entirely herself, even carrying her securities from place to place stuffed into her bodice. In Wall Street she was spoken of as a "human cash register." She explained her success as follows:

"I believe in getting in at the bottom and out at the top." (Alas, everyone believes in this.) "I like to buy railroad stock or mortgage bonds. . . . I own a lot of city mortgages in crowded sections. They seem to me as good as anything. I don't much believe in stocks. I never buy industrials. Railroads and real estate are the things I like. Before deciding on an investment I seek out every kind of information about it. There is no great secret in fortune-making. All you have to do is buy cheap and sell dear, act with thrift and shrewdness, and be persistent."

Excellent advice, no doubt, but many people have followed it without making a fortune of a hundred million dollars. When Mr. W. J. Bryan, famous, paradoxically enough, for declaring he "would not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold," was recommending in 1894 the introduction of an income-tax, he used Mrs. Green as his text:

"She owns property estimated at 60,000,000 dollars and enjoys an income which can scarcely be less than 3,000,000 dollars, yet she lives at a cheap boarding house, and only spends a few hundred dollars a year. This woman, under your indirect system of taxation, does not pay as much towards the support of the Federal Government as a labouring man whose income of 500 dollars is spent upon his family."

Mrs. Green was certainly not a public-spirited woman: she did all she could to avoid her financial obligations to the State. She was an amazing character. It is not surprising that she suffered from delusions, that she thought her father had been strangled and her own life was in danger. Mr. Boyden Sparkes and Mr. Samuel Taylor Moore give us extracts from her letters and fragments of her conversation; yet they do not make her wholly credible. But they have given us a story that, in spite of its prosaic subject, is romantic and enthralling.—L. P. H.

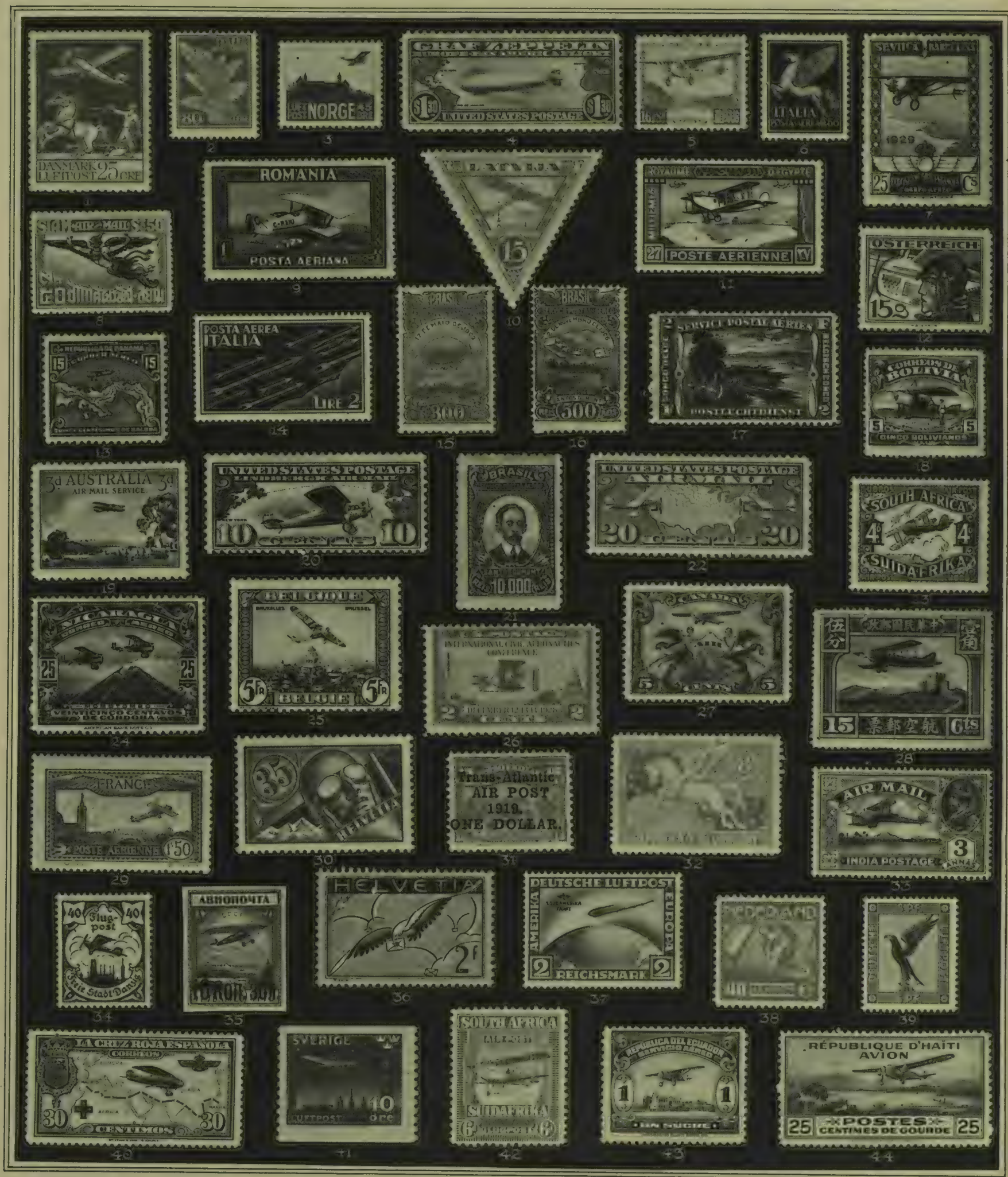


THE AUTHOR OF "A GENERATION MISSING": MR. CARROLL CARSTAIRS — FROM THE PAINTING BY SIR WILLIAM ORPEN.

Mr. Carstairs, whose "A Generation Missing" is arousing so much interest, even among those who have somewhat wearied of war books, is an American. On the first day of the Great War, he joined an improvised British camp of Scouts and Guides. Then, a month later, having claimed Canadian birth, he received a commission in the Royal Field Artillery; only to be transferred that autumn to the Grenadier Guards. "The salient quality of the book is that it is the record of the war as fought by the Grenadier Guards, seen from the angle of an American and of a naturally detached and sensitive personality."

AEROPLANE-AGE STAMPS: THE PHILATELIST'S "MUSEUM" OF FLYING.

STAMPS COURTEOUSLY LENT BY MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., 39T, STRAND.



1. Denmark, 1925. 2. Italy, 1930. 3. Norway, 1927. 4. U.S.A., 1930. 5. Japan, 1929. 6. Italy, 1930. 7. Spain, 1929. 8. Siam, 1925. 9. Roumania, 1928. 10. Latvia, 1928. 11. Egypt, 1929. 12. Austria, 1930. 13. Panama, 1930. 14. Italy, 1930. 15. Brazil, 1929. 16. Brazil, 1929. 17. Belgian Congo, 1920. 18. Bolivia, 1924. 19. Australia, 1929. 20. United States, 1927. 21. Brazil, 1929. 22. U.S.A., 1927. 23. South Africa, 1929. 24. Nicaragua, 1930. 25. Belgium,

1930. 26. U.S.A., 1928. 27. Canada, 1928. 28. China, 1922. 29. France, 1930. 30. Switzerland, 1929. 31. Newfound, 1921. 32. Uruguay, 1929. 33. India, 1929. 34. Danzig, 1921. 35. Russia, 1924. 36. Switzerland, 1930. 37. Germany, 1930. 38. Holland, 1928. 39. Germany, 1926. 40. Spain, 1926. 41. Sweden, 1930. 42. South Africa, 1925. 43. Ecuador, 1929. 44. Haiti, 1930.—For additional details, see below.

Our readers will remember that we published last week a page of reproductions of extremely interesting stamps which bear representations of animals from various quarters of the globe. Above are examples of stamps printed to frank postage by the most recently developed means of communication—air post. It is interesting to note that the "Graf Zeppelin," the German airship which has twice crossed the Atlantic, appears in two of the specimens—in an American (No. 4) and in a German issue (No. 37). The Wright Brothers' aeroplane is engraved on the American stamp issued to commemorate the international civil aeronautics' conference held on the twenty-fifth anniversary of Wright's first flight (No. 26);

of historical interest also are the representation of A. Severo's airship "Pax" and A. Santos Dumont's biplane "14 bis" on the Brazilian stamps (Nos. 15 and 16)—both of them landmarks in the history of aviation, Colonel Lindbergh's historic machine, "Spirit of St. Louis," appears in No. 20; while in No. 31 we have the stamp specially overprinted in Newfoundland to frank the Transatlantic mail carried by Clark and Brown in 1919. No. 40 commemorates the Madrid-Manila flight made by Spanish airmen. The Siamese issue (No. 8) is an odd vision of the mythical Garuda bird—in strange contrast to the symbols of mechanical flight which figure on the air-post stamps of other countries.

LEONINE HEADS FROM HIMERA; THE "UNKNOWN GODDESS" OF AGRIGENTUM; AND OTHER GREAT ARCHAEOLOGICAL "FINDS" IN SICILY.

By SIGNOR P. MARCONI, Director of the National Museum, Palermo.

Thanks to the courtesy of Signor P. Marconi, Director of the National Museum, Palermo, we are able to illustrate here and on two other pages certain remarkable "finds" made of late in Sicily—at the Doric temple of Himera, which dates from about 480 B.C., and was set up to commemorate the great defeat of the Carthaginians by

akin to those of Agrigentum); and some "filling"-walls in the intercolumniations on the long sides, except at the ends. The magnitude of the work—if it be remembered that the surface-length of the elevated part verges on 53 metres—is noteworthy.

The first and fundamental result of the excavation

The enclosures are spaces surrounded by walls which were, doubtless, at one time, of a height greater than that of a man, so that overlooking from the outside might be impossible. They are divided, by means of doors, into two or more communicating compartments, some of which serve as waiting-rooms and others of which are the true sacred places containing one or more round, or square, altars, with central well and sacred ditch (*Borogor*) (Fig. 7, on page 112). The isolated altars are either rectangular, with a solid upper surface and raised margins, or round (up to eight metres in diameter), with a ritual well in the centre. The small temples are very small, and have the more archaic form of actual houses, with cella and entrance, without columns (Fig. 6, on page 112).

All these constructions, some of which have an intrinsic value, and must have had their own cults and ceremonies, are piled up one beside the other: the question thus arises as to the value of this group and its purpose. Certainly, religion was the cause of the works. Altars, temples, enclosures, all require a cult to be observed, a divinity to be adored; and, for the rest, the discovery of objects confirmed that in this place the Chthonian divinities, Demeter, Persephone, Hades, Hecate, and perhaps some others, were venerated. The altars served for offerings and sacrifices, and the rectangular ones, in the form of sacrificial tables, were found with their surfaces reddened by fire; while the round ones had the central wells filled with offerings—statuettes, vases, lamps, votive vases, and so on.

Doubtless, the small temples were dedicated to divinities; while in the enclosures the secret of the rites was reserved only for a restricted number of persons. It is not given to us to know the nature of those rites. The fact that the divinities of the soil were honoured there may certainly recall to our minds the cult of Eleusis; while, in part, round the great altars in front of the temples the ritual ceremonies must have been open and within the view of all; such as sacrifices of animals (goats and young pigs), offerings of gifts, votive gatherings, dances, processions of carriers of *Kippoi* and the ritual lamps of Demeter (found here in great abundance). Other ceremonies, again, must have been reserved for the initiated few, and have taken place in precincts closed to the eyes of the crowd, open only to the sky—precincts for initiation and secret rites.

While the usual ceremonies are indicated by the majority of the objects found—such as vases, lamps, heads, and statuettes (Fig. 5, on page 112), the secret rites are, perhaps, connected with an object of exceptional rarity—a representation of an "Unknown Goddess," in the form of a hollow terracotta tube which has



1. REMAINS OF THE TEMPLE SET UP AT HIMERA IN 480 B.C. TO COMMEMORATE THE GREAT DEFEAT OF THE CARTHAGINIANS BY THE SICILIAN GREEKS: THE NORTH-EAST CORNER OF THE BUILDING.

the Sicilian Greeks; and at Agrigentum (the *Aragas* of the Greeks and the *Girgenti* of to-day). The articles here given are from the Italian of Signor Marconi.

THE DORIC TEMPLE AT HIMERA.

IN the year 480 B.C.—after the terrible defeat inflicted at Himera by the Sicilian Greeks, particularly Syracusans and Agrigentines, on the Carthaginians, who had, with a powerful army, invaded Hellenic Sicily—a temple was erected on the plain below the town to record and commemorate the Grecian victory. This noble building, which was completed in the course of a few years, did not have any length of life, because, in 409, the Carthaginians, having returned to the assault and found the Greeks divided, were able to occupy the town, which they destroyed, burning its buildings. The temple was among the structures burnt; and, as a mark of further contumely, its trabeation was destroyed, the entire framework being rased to the ground.

The temple was not rebuilt, and from 409 onwards its slow destruction continued, right down to modern times. Within it, Roman, Byzantine, and Arab houses nestled. During the Arab period, the columns were still erect, and the *Fiume Grande*, which flows by the site, was called the "River of the Columns." Later on buildings began to spring up among the ruins: a high tower was built, based on the opisthodomus, and houses and stables were set among the columns. Stone for the new structures was obtained by demolishing the ancient walls. Thus, in a short time the whole of the ruins disappeared, almost without trace—only a few blocks on the eastern side and the foundations (to be seen at the corners of the modern houses) remaining to testify to the one-time existence of the temple.

In 1929 the Italian Government, with the co-operation of local bodies and societies, resolved to carry out what had been for so many years the ardent wish of all: the demolition of the modern constructions sheltered within the ruins and the excavation of the ruins of the antique temple. This exceedingly arduous and difficult task was completed very recently; now, on the level plain of Himera, studded with clumps of lemon and peach trees, and with dense thickets of oleander and broom, adjacent to the rural hamlet of Buonfornello, yawns a great excavated area in which the mighty basement lies outspread—with four broad steps on which are the lower parts of the walls of the cella and columns.

The temple was Doric and peripteral, with six columns on the short sides and fourteen on the long ones. It was constructed according to the canons of Greek religious building: only two details are not customary—two extensive pillars between the *pronaos* and the *cella* (*naos*) in the interior of which is a staircase (rendering the temple

was the clearance of the ruins of the edifice (Fig. 1); but another very important result was the discovery of sculptures and other objects. At the base of the colonnades were found plastic works which had adorned the framework of the building and probably the façades. Amongst these are a few fragments of male and female statues; but the most splendid "find" was that of a set of over forty powerful and colossal leonine heads (Figs. 2 and 3), sculptured and painted in bright colours, sober of execution, but so rich that, when on the top of the temple, they must have provided a never-to-be-forgotten spectacle, one akin to that which they now present to us when spread out on the ground, with gaping mouths directed upwards (Figs. 2 and 3). Small minor temples must have existed on the spot; and of one (certainly a predecessor of the larger building), there have been recovered remains of the painted and sculptured terracotta cornice, tiles, and ornamental details, and some antefixes with faces of Silenus and Medusa, and, perhaps, female divinities. These now swell the already rich collection of terracotta decorations from archaic Sicilian temples.

THE SANCTUARY OF THE CHTHONIAN DIVINITIES AT AGRIGENTUM.

WITH the generous assistance of an Englishman, Captain Alexander Hardcastle, one of the most interesting and mysterious discoveries recorded of late years has been made at Agrigentum, as a result of a series of fortuitous circumstances. This concerns a religious centre—perhaps the most important in the ancient Greek city—which, instead of comprising, as usual, a larger or smaller temple with an external altar, is formed of a group of altar-enclosures with altars both single and in pairs, and of small temples.



2. ONE OF OVER FORTY FOUND IN THE RUINS OF THE TEMPLE AT HIMERA: A LEONINE HEAD FROM THE NORTHERN SIDE OF THE BUILDING.

merely an indication of a coiffure and has ears but is faceless; a formless object, full of mysterious significance (Fig. 4, on page 112).

SET UP IN 480 B.C.: A LION FROM A TEMPLE-TOP IN HIMERA.

PHOTOGRAPH BY COURTESY OF SIGNOR P. MARCONI, DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM, PALERMO.



3. A LEONINE HEAD WHICH WAS COMPANIONED BY SOME FORTY OTHERS: A SUPERB SCULPTURE OF COLOSSAL SIZE, WHICH WAS PAINTED IN BRIGHT COLOURS—THE MOST SPLENDID "FIND" AT THE DORIC TEMPLE AT HIMERA.

The most splendid "find" made during the excavation of the Doric temple at Himera consisted of a set of over forty powerful leonine heads of colossal size, one of which is illustrated here and another of which is shown on the page opposite. To quote Signor Marconi: "When on the top of the temple, they must have provided a never-to-be-forgotten spectacle (one akin to that which

they now present to us when spread out on the ground.") The Doric temple they adorned was built in about 480 B.C. to commemorate the great defeat of the Carthaginians, under Hamilcar, by the Sicilian Greeks. It was among the buildings burnt when the Carthaginians, under Hannibal, son of Gisgon and grandson of Hamilcar, rased the town to the ground in 409.

THE FACELESS "UNKNOWN GODDESS" OF AGRIGENTUM; AND OTHER DISCOVERIES AT THE SANCTUARY OF THE CHTHONIAN DIVINITIES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY COURTESY OF SIGNOR P. MARCONI, DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM, PALERMO.



4. THE FACELESS "UNKNOWN GODDESS"—FORMLESS BUT MYSTERIOUSLY SIGNIFICANT: A "REPRESENTATION" THAT IS A HOLLOW TERRA-COTTA TUBE, WITH COIFFURE AND EARS.



5. TERRA-COTTA HEADS OF PERSEPHONE, DAUGHTER OF ZEUS AND DEMETER AND, AS WIFE OF HADES, QUEEN OF THE UNDERWORLD: SCULPTURES FOUND AT THE SANCTUARY OF THE CHTHONIAN DIVINITIES AT AGRIGENTUM.



6. IN THE SANCTUARY OF THE CHTHONIAN DIVINITIES AT AGRIGENTUM: THE BASE OF ONE OF THE SMALLER TEMPLES, WHICH HAD THE FORM OF HOUSES, WITHOUT COLUMNS.

IN his note on page 110, Signor Marconi writes: "While the usual ceremonies are indicated by the majority of the objects found—such as vases, lamps, heads, and statuettes—the secret rites are, perhaps, connected with an object of exceptional rarity—a representation of an 'Unknown Goddess,' in the form of a hollow terra-cotta tube which has merely an indication of a coiffure and has ears but is faceless: a formless object, full of mysterious significance." Of the group of altar-enclosures forming, with small temples, the religious centre which is called the Sanctuary of the Chthonian Divinities the same authority notes: "The enclosures are spaces surrounded by walls which were, doubtless, at one time, of a height greater than that of a man, so that overlooking from the outside might be impossible. They are divided, by means of doors, into two or more communicating compartments, some of which serve as waiting-rooms, and others of which are the true sacred places containing one or more round, or square, altars, with central well and sacred ditch. The isolated altars are either rectangular, with a solid upper surface and raised margins, or round (up to eight metres in diameter), with a ritual well in the centre. . . . All these constructions, some of which have an intrinsic value, and must have had their own cults . . . are piled up one beside the other: the question thus arises as to the value of this group and its purpose."



7. WITH CENTRAL WELL AND SACRED DITCH: A ROUND ALTAR IN ONE OF THE TRUE, SECRET, SACRED PLACES OF THE SANCTUARY OF THE CHTHONIAN DIVINITIES—AT THE TEMPLE OF THE DIOSCURI.

A CRAB THAT WEARS "MUFFS": A QUEER ALIEN IN GERMAN WATERS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY PAUL UNGER.



A WOOLLY-CLAWED ALIEN FROM CHINA WHO CAN BE FOUND IN THE ELBE AND OTHER GERMAN RIVERS: THE CRAB *ERIOCHEIR SINENSIS*.
A MALE IN FIGHTING ATTITUDE.



THE "MUFFED" CLAWS CLOSE ABOUT A FISH: *ERIOCHEIR SINENSIS* IS LUCKY IN HIS HUNTING, EVIDENTLY NONE THE WORSE FOR EXCHANGING THE MUDDY COASTAL WATERS, OR THE RIVER WATERS, OF HIS NATIVE CHINA FOR THOSE OF A GERMAN AQUARIUM!

Short-tailed crabs and crayfish are to be found not only in the sea about warm countries, but in the fresh waters even in Italy and the Balkan Peninsula; but any zoologist who had declared comparatively recently that he had caught large crabs in fresh water in Germany would have been derided. No longer could he be laughed at: in some mysterious manner, a crab which is native to the rivers of China and its muddy coastal waters has migrated to Germany, has been a dweller in the lower Weser since 1923, and is also to be captured in the middle Elbe and the Havel and their tributaries. Doubtless,

it was a stowaway on a ship plying between the Far East and North Germany. It is *Eriocheir sinensis*; and it is distinguished for the dense hair on its claws, which is particularly close in the case of the old male. It is merciless when fighting its fellows, from whom it is wise to segregate it, and it will attack human beings fiercely; but, for all that, it is a favourite in aquariums, where it will live in shallow water, only asking for a few stones above water upon which it may rest at night, and eating, for the most part, small fish and worms. It can live on land for weeks at a time.

THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.

GARDEN PESTS.

By W. P. PYCRAFT, F.Z.S., Author of "Camouflage in Nature," "The Courtship of Animals," "Random Gleanings from Nature's Fields," etc.

IN the little patch of ground which forms my only garden I find a never-ending delight. And this is furnished not only by the flowers with their marvellously varied hues and shapes, but also by the insect life which gathers there. There are puss-moth caterpillars on my willows, as well as

may become invested by a ragged, untidy-looking web, full of little black caterpillars wriggling backwards and forwards. If disturbed, they often let themselves down to the ground by a silken thread. When nearly full-grown they measure about half an inch long and are of a greyish colour, spotted with black.

In July they are full-fed, and spin white cocoons, which may be seen hanging in clusters within the web, as shown in Fig. 3. Presently the moths emerge, to begin the cycle over again. There seems to be some uncertainty as to whether the ermine moths of the apple and hawthorn are of the same species: for the apple-fed caterpillars form cocoons of dense white silk, and hang together in definite rows like the euonymus-feeding species; while the caterpillars found on the hawthorn are suspended more or less at random, and in such flimsy cocoons that the chrysalides are scarcely hidden. Moreover, the apple-feeders produce a high proportion of moths with white fore-wings, while those of the hawthorn-fed are more commonly grey. If there are really two species, then the apple-grower can afford to ignore infested hawthorns in

his neighbourhood. But for the present he had better take no risks and destroy whatever hawthorn nurseries he finds.

But gardeners and apple-growers are not the only enemies of the ermine moth; for they are attacked by ichneumon-flies and by one of the Chalcididae—*Encyrtus fusicollis*. This last is especially interesting. The female deposits

her eggs in the interior of the caterpillar in the form of a little sac enclosing from fifty to a hundred or more eggs.

In this the embryonic development and the early stages of larval life are passed, nourished upon a substance contained in the sac. When this is all consumed they leave it, and pass the rest of their larval and pupal existence within the body of the caterpillar, feeding, at first, on its blood, and apparently without inflicting much injury. But slowly it shows signs of enfeeblement, and fails to pass into the pupal stage. The hungry parasites then batten on its interior, and use the empty skin as a place for their own pupation, forming cocoons, each lying in a separate compartment. It is a curious fact, and so far inexplicable, but the individuals hatched out from any given caterpillar are of one sex only—male or female.



FIG. 1. THE ALLIED ERMINE MOTH (*HYPONOMEUTA COGNATELLA*)—GREATLY ENLARGED: A PEST TO BE FOUND IN MOST GARDENS AND ORCHARDS JUST NOW.

When the moth is at rest only the fore-wings are visible. The long antennae will be seen folded back over the body. It will be found now in almost any garden or orchard.

curious galls and the larvae they contain; there are saw-fly larvae and red-underwing moths on the poplars; there are leaf-miners of various kinds; and there are also bees of various species—to mention but a few of my tenants. Among these there are two which just now are much to the fore—leaf-rollers, of which I may say something later, and "colony-forming" caterpillars.

There are many species of these last, but those which I want now to descant upon are the larvae of the Allied Ermine Moth (*Hyponomeuta cognatella*). The ermine moths, of which there are several species, belong to a group rather despised, or at any rate shunned, by the ordinary entomologist, since they are very tiny, insignificant-looking little creatures, and their wings display no gay colours. But, small though they be, they are often devilishly mischievous. The clothes-moth is of this host of pigmies, which can make mountains of trouble. Another species (*Ephestia kuhniella*) during the Great War reduced tons of biscuits in hermetically sealed tins to a disgusting-looking powder.

"Little foxes spoil the vines." Little codling-moths—a near ally of the ermines—spoil our apples. We have all of us encountered the caterpillars of this pest when eating apples; but there are hosts more. Hence I must keep to the ermine moths. These, though anathema to the fruit-grower and gardener, are yet interesting to those of us who, having neither orchards nor gardens, are able to contemplate these pests from a philosophic standpoint, tracing out their life-histories, their relationship to one another, and to larger groups. There are at least five species, one or other of which may be found in almost every orchard and garden throughout the country. Outside the British Isles they range all over Europe and into Japan; while one of the most harmful species has recently found its way into the United States of America. The life-history of all is very similar. That which I have just found in my little garden is *Hyponomeuta cognatella*, which feeds on euonymus (Figs. 1 and 2.)

The moth itself is about one-third of an inch long, and has a wing-span of three-quarters of an inch. The fore-wings, which alone are seen when the moth is at rest, are pure white, with small black spots; the hind-wings are grey. They appear during July and August, and lay their eggs on the twigs of the food-plants. These are flat and laid in clusters, each cemented to the other, and so nearly do they match the twig that detection is well-nigh impossible. In September the minute caterpillars emerge and take shelter at once under the empty shells for the winter. In the early spring they crawl out to feast upon the buds. As the foliage develops, they feed on the surface of the leaves, and for protection against enemies they spin a web of silk to enclose a number of leaves, thus forming a sort of nursery. Towards the end of May and June their work becomes more apparent, the nursery having become greatly enlarged as fresh leaves are enclosed as food. Gradually the whole branch



FIG. 2. SHOWING THE HIND-WINGS: THE ALLIED ERMINE MOTH, WITH OUTSPREAD WINGS—MUCH ENLARGED.

This photograph shows the form of the hind-wings, with their fringe of hairs. They are of a dark-grey colour, contrasting with the white of the fore-wings.

Another of our native moths whose caterpillars live in silken nurseries, suggestive of mosquito-nests, is the lackey-moth (*Clistocampa neustria*). This also is an orchard pest; but curiously irregular in its abundance. Fortunately it is more or less confined to the southern half of the country. During some years only very few nests are seen, and little harm is done. Then, without warning, they become so abundant that the caterpillars become a plague, stripping the trees of their leaves, and defying efforts to exterminate them. After a season or so the lackey-population resumes its normal proportions, and for some years there will be no epidemic.

The adult insect—a dull brown moth with a wing-span of about one-and-a-half inches, is nocturnal. The females lay their eggs, some two hundred in number, on twigs to form a ring encircling the twig from a quarter to half an inch wide during August and September. Hatching does not take place till about the end of April. When newly hatched the little caterpillars are dark-coloured and hairy; but later they assume a blue-grey colour, with a white line down the back bordered on each side with stripes of orange-red and black, while lower down blue-stripes appear, followed by yet another stripe of orange-red.

They live for the greater part of their lives in a silken nursery enclosing their food-supply, enlarging the nursery as they grow till at last it may be a foot long and six inches wide. Though for the greater part of the day they remain "within doors," they are fond of crawling out and sunning themselves on the surface of the nursery, where also they leave their cast skins. By the end of June or early July they are full-fed, and begin to proceed to spin a cocoon, yellow or white in colour. But, instead of spinning this within the shelter of the web—like the ermine moth—each retires to a separate spot, either between the leaves on the tree or on its trunk or a neighbouring fence, or amid grass and other herbage. The moth emerges some three weeks later.

They, too, have their insect enemies. No fewer than sixteen different species of ichneumon-flies devote themselves to their destruction. In this matter of colony-forming caterpillars we have nothing to compare with the nurseries of *Hypsoides radama* of Madagascar, which may be several feet in length; nor with the caterpillars of *Anaphe panda*, which cluster together beneath a closely woven globular tent of silk, packed together as close as sardines in a tin, just before pupation. The moths, on emergence, escape through a hole in the top of this strange dormitory. Our ermine moth may be a nuisance, but it has interesting habits.



FIG. 3. THE "NURSERY" OF THE ERMINE MOTH: PUPÆ IN THEIR SILKEN COCOONS.

The caterpillars have now become pupæ, and can be seen hanging in clusters, in their white silken cocoons. Unfortunately, many have already hatched out, so that only a few now remain. The silken walls of the "nursery" form a delicate veil partly concealing the pupæ.

A 1426-FT. DIVE IN A STEEL BALL: THE BEEBE RECORD DESCENT IN THE SEA OFF BERMUDA.



THE STEEL BALL CONTAINING MR. WILLIAM BEEBE AND MR. OTIS BARTON BEING LOWERED INTO THE SEA FOR THE RECORD DIVE: A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING WINDOWS OF FUSED QUARTZ AND THE LINK-LINE.



ABOUT TO BE LOWERED INTO THE SEA: THE STEEL BALL CONTAINING THE ADVENTUROUS MEN OF SCIENCE, TO WHOM OXYGEN WAS SUPPLIED; WHILE THEY WERE IN COMMUNICATION WITH THOSE ON THE SURFACE BY MEANS OF A TELEPHONE.



AFTER THE RECORD DIVE: MR. WILLIAM BEEBE COMING OUT OF THE DOOR OF THE STEEL GLOBE IN WHICH HE AND HIS COMPANION REACHED A DEPTH OF 1426 FEET IN ORDER TO STUDY SUBMARINE LIFE OFF NONSUCH ISLAND, BERMUDA.



RECORDING THE REPORT MADE BY TELEPHONE BY THE DIVERS AS THEY OBSERVED SEA-LIFE FROM THE BALL AT A DEPTH OF 1426 FEET: MISS GLORIA HOLLISTER, ON THE SURFACE, TAKING NOTES.



LOOKING THROUGH THE DOOR OF THE STEEL BALL: MR. WILLIAM BEEBE IN THE SPHERE IN WHICH THE RECORD LOW-DIVE WAS MADE IN ORDER THAT SEA-LIFE MIGHT BE INVESTIGATED AT A DEPTH NEVER BEFORE REACHED BY MAN.

The "Times" correspondent at Bermuda reported as follows on June 10: "A diver of the New York Zoological Society's Oceanographic Expedition claims to have broken the lowest-diving record. He descended 800 feet in a steel ball, with fused quartz windows, and an oxygen-supply apparatus . . . was lowered by cable from the tug. He communicated by telephone with the surface. The previous low-diving record was 325 feet." Two days later came a further and even more interesting cable: "Mr. William Beebe, the New York zoologist, and Mr. Otis Barton, of the New York Museum, have created a new record by descending 1426 feet in a steel ball in the ocean five miles south of Bermuda. Fish were readily observed in the blue-violet light, the rest of the spectrum being cut off. Both men report that they suffered no discomfort." Mr. Beebe's name

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY WIDE WORLD PHOTOS. COPYRIGHT OF MR. WILLIAM BEEBE.

is, of course, very familiar to the readers of "The Illustrated London News." We have published photographs of results of his expeditions on many occasions, and in our issues of June 14 and 21 last we reproduced some remarkable photographs of weird marine creatures discovered during the present Bermuda Oceanographic Expedition of the N. Y. Zoological Society under his leadership.

EUROPE AND THE REVOLUTION OF 1830.

By **SIGNOR GUGLIELMO FERRERO,**

the distinguished Italian Philosophical Historian; Author of "The Greatness and Decline of Rome," "Ruins of the Ancient Civilisations," etc.

We continue here our monthly series of articles by Signor Ferrero, dealing with world politics as that famous modern historian sees them and interprets them. The views set forth in the series are personal and not necessarily editorial.

THE July days of 1830 were decisive ones in European History. During those three days of a hundred years ago, Paris, raising her arm in the name of France, inflicted the first mortal blow on the monarchical system of Europe which had been established in 1815. The second blow was again given by Paris, in 1848. The third and final wound—that under which the system succumbed—was given by the World War in 1917 and 1918. Whence came the first blow a century ago? What force directed it? Why did it so easily overcome a power which was thought invulnerable?

For a century we have been accustomed to imagine the year 1815 as that of the triumph of Kings and Emperors over the Peoples, of Despotism over Liberty; and to regard Vienna as the city in which the tyrants, gathered together in a shady Congress, divided and enslaved unfortunate Europe. But that rather arbitrary simplification, though it may have pleased the popular imagination for a century past, is false from the outset, and makes the history of the nineteenth century incomprehensible. The conquerors of Napoleon found themselves faced, in 1814 and 1815, with a much more complicated task than that of making a friendly division of peoples who had been left masterless, as if they were flocks of sheep. They knew that they must also give these peoples a Government, and that the problem was a very difficult one, because a Court and a Sovereign were no longer sufficient for them. The very idea of the legitimacy of Governments had become weakened during twenty-five years of revolution and wars; the people no longer had a clear idea as to the basis upon which the right to command was still founded; everywhere in Europe had been founded rich and cultivated new classes, which could not be excluded from a share in government. If for a moment they had forgotten this, Talleyrand was there to remind them of it. The Sovereign who was most convinced of this necessity was Louis XVIII. He understood that France would not have renounced the Napoleonic supremacy of Continental Europe sincerely and for ever save in exchange for liberty, that first love of the Revolution. He had re-entered France as the patron of Liberty, holding in his hands his Charter, delivering France from the chains of Napoleonic despotism, rather than as the champion of royal authority. But the other Sovereigns assembled at Vienna were also convinced, with the sole exception of the Emperor of Austria, that it was necessary to concede to the people the right of participating in the government to a certain extent.

But under what form? And by means of what institutions? The numerous constitutions which had been tried in France between 1789 and 1815 could not inspire much admiration in the minds of Sovereigns who had had to wage war on her for twenty years. There was the English model, which was much admired and much studied; but could it be transported to the Continent? We must recognise that it was natural to hesitate in 1815, before giving an answer in the affirmative, even if they did not believe in the Divine right of Kings. The English system, which recognised the right of Parliament to direct the State, presupposes a country divided into parties, but not rent by irreconcilable struggles of doctrines and interests. On the contrary, in 1815, that rending was found in all the States of Continental Europe, where the aristocrats and middle classes, the absolutists and the democrats, the believers and the free-thinkers, those who were faithful to the vanished

Governments and the partisans of the new Governments, those who had been enriched by the war, and those who had been impoverished by it, hated each other. It was necessary to find something new. Louis XVIII. attempted it and invented a political system which eventually was destined to be called "constitutional," in opposition to the "Parliamentary system." There would be a Chamber, by whom the Budget would be

voted, which would control the finances and approve the laws, but would not be able to make any amendments and would carry out what had been decided by the people's votes. The King had the supreme direction of foreign policy, the initiation of laws, the double right of adjourning and dissolving Parliament; he nominated the Ministers, who were responsible to him. Kings were in no way dependent on Parliament; its votes had no power over them.

As M. de la Gorce says, in his "Louis XVIII.": "Nothing in that primitive design gave any idea of what was later on called the Parliamentary régime." Royal authority consented to certain limitations, accepted the financial control of Parliament, recognised its right to approve the laws; but reserved to itself the right of veto. It offered, with the Parliamentary Charter, a compromise between the old régime and democratic doctrines; and in that compromise the part to be played by Parliament was that of subordinate collaborator. For fifteen years the Revolution worked at turning the compromise contained in the Charter into reality. After fifteen years the effort came to grief, the people of Paris rose in favour of the Parliament and overthrew the Bourbons. Why?

After the lapse of a century, it is not difficult to discover the reason for this checkmate, which was destined to have so many consequences for the history of Europe. The Revolution and the Empire had left France in an inextricable entanglement of contradictory passions and interests.

In that immense general confusion, the Crown no longer possessed the authority necessary to maintain its preponderating influence over the growing forces which were elbowing Parliament in the country. This was seen from the outset of the first sitting of the Chamber, that untried Chamber whose majority was composed of ultras and of fanatical royalists. In order to make the laws which Louis XVIII. proposed to them still more favourable to the Monarchy, it retouched and manipulated them, and arranged for themselves the power to do so, which the Charter refused them. In order to defend him better, it gave the example of encroaching upon the Royal Prerogative, which was the surest way to demolish it.

The evil grew in the subsequent Chambers, as the number of the ultras diminished and that of the Opposition grew. The conflict was insoluble. The Charter, with its prescriptions, was only a feeble bulwark for the royal authority, as judicial formulas always are in political struggles when they are not supported by sufficient moral force. The Constitutions could make the King! Ministers and Secretaries were chosen by him and responsible to him alone; the Chamber had one weapon against the Ministers which would become formidable the day they might choose to put it into complete use: they might refuse to vote the Budget. After long struggles, the Chamber decided to make use of that arm against the Minister Villèle and King Charles X., who supported him; and then the insoluble conflict broke out. One of the two powers must acknowledge itself as conquered. At last, the Crown decided to cut the knot by a *coup d'état*; Parliament replied by the Revolution.

Though it was very rapid and very brilliant, the Parliamentary victory seemed to be sterile. The Conservative forces, after the famous July days, knew how to intervene—by giving the Crown of France to Louis Philippe, in time, and prevent the movement from gliding in the direction of a Republic. The text of the Constitution was not changed; in theory, the Crown remained the predominant partner in the State. But Louis Philippe no longer demanded this predominance as a sacred right of royalty over Parliament;

[Continued on page 142.]



THE FAMILY OF "HABSBURG-LORRAINE" AT STEENECKERZIEL, NEAR BRUSSELS, WHERE, AS EXILES, THEY ARE AT PRESENT IN RESIDENCE: A GROUP SHOWING THE EX-EMPRESS ZITA (THIRD FROM LEFT) AND THE ARCHDUKE OTTO, HEAD OF THE FAMILY (FIRST ON LEFT).

Rumours have been current that the Archduke Otto, who will be eighteen—and, therefore, of age—on November 20, will make this event the occasion of an attempt to regain the Hungarian throne. That there is any chance of such a "restoration" has, however, been repeatedly denied, and Count Bethlen has declared against it specifically. Despite this, the "Daily Telegraph" quotes the Hungarian newspaper "Kragger" to the effect that the Empress Zita has sent a circular letter to all members of the Habsburg family asking them to make Otto a declaration of allegiance. The Archduke is, of course, the son of the late ex-Emperor Karl and of the ex-Empress Zita.



A CANDIDATE FOR THE HUNGARIAN THRONE? THE ARCHDUKE OTTO, WHO WILL BE LEGALLY OF AGE IN NOVEMBER.—A NEW PHOTOGRAPH.

It is suggested that the Archduke may go to Oxford or Cambridge after he has completed his studies at Louvain University.

OFFICIAL INDIA: ITS "BUCKINGHAM PALACE" AND "THE CLOUDS."



THE "BUCKINGHAM PALACE" OF INDIA: THE VICEROY'S HOUSE, NEW DELHI, INTO THE OCCUPATION OF WHICH LORD AND LADY IRWIN ENTERED AT THE END OF LAST YEAR.



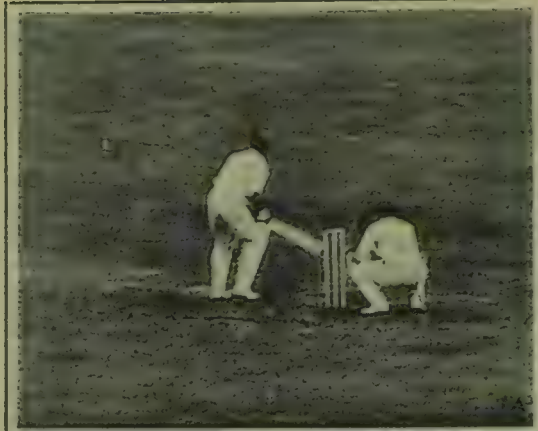
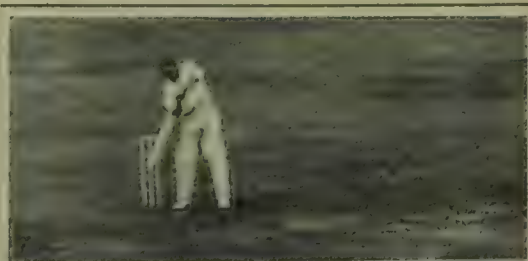
IN THE SUMMER CAPITAL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, WHICH HAS BEEN DESCRIBED AS A SCENE OF OFFICIAL "THINKING IN THE CLOUDS": SIMLA—THE BAZAAR.

On the setting-in of the hot weather, the Viceroy of India and the officers of the Supreme Government leave Delhi and take up their quarters in Simla, which has been the summer capital of the Government of India since the Viceroyalty of Sir John Lawrence in 1864. Thus they are in the midst of amenities which were recognised as far back as 1819, when the pioneer wooden thatched cottage was built there by Lieut. Ross. There are, however, drawbacks, the "Times" correspondent there has just asserted in an article on recent Conferences, writing: "The trouble of this mountain capital is that those who are responsible for the

government of India, from the highest quarters downwards, are occasionally inclined to think in the clouds in more senses than one." Which is, of course, a matter of personal opinion. As to the palatial Viceroy's House at New Delhi, Lord and Lady Irwin entered into possession of this on December 23 of last year, although there was still a good deal of work to be done to it. It was then, it will be recalled, that a bomb was exploded under the Viceregal train as it was nearing New Delhi. As our photograph shows, the Viceroy's House is an imposing structure with a copper dome whose summit is 177 ft. above the roadway.

BRADMAN MAKING HIS 334: HITS ANALYSED BY THE MOVIE-CAMERA.

FROM THE PATHÉ SUPER-SOUND GAZETTE CINE-FILM.



These pictures should be "read" downwards from the top left-hand corner, as numbered, and so on. Nos. 1 to 11 show phases of a boundary hit; Nos. 1A to 6A show phases of another stroke.

OUR readers will remember that in our issue of July 5 we reproduced a series of photographs illustrating the remarkable achievements of Mr. D. G. Bradman, the Australian cricketer, in the second Test Match, at Lord's. Then he broke three records, by registering, first, the highest Test Match score ever made in this country; second, the highest score ever made by an Australian in any country; and, third, the highest score ever made in a Test Match at Lord's. In the third Test, Bradman, by scoring 309 not out on the first day, made the highest individual Test Match score (beating the 287 made by R. E. Foster in 1903-04). That was on July 11. On July 12 Bradman was caught Duckworth, bowled Tate, after having made 334 of the 506 then on the board. He has now scored 702 runs in three Test Matches, the most ever made by any Australian in a "rubber."

"SENSATIONS" OF THE THIRD TEST MATCH: BRADMAN CAUGHT; HOBBS CAUGHT; GEARY R.O.



"DON"
BRADMAN
CAUGHT BY
DUCKWORTH
OFF TATE,
AFTER THE
AUSTRALIAN
HAD CREATED
A NEW
TEST RECORD
WITH 334
RUNS:
DUCKWORTH
WITH THE
BALL IN HIS
HANDS.



BRADMAN CAUGHT AT THE WICKET: A MOMENT
OF "INTENSE RELIEF" TO ENGLAND'S SUPPORTERS—
DUCKWORTH THROWS UP THE BALL.

AFTER the spectacular performance given by D. G. Bradman on the first day of the third Test Match, at Leeds, the close of the Australian innings and the beginning of England's seemed to go a little tamely. Bradman only made 25 on the second day, bringing his total score up to 334—out of the 506 on the board: he had, among other details, hit forty-six fours. After lunch Hobbs was out to a catch at silly mid-on: A'Beckett, who made the catch—turning somersaults the while—only appealed as Hobbs was walking back to the pavilion. Hobbs, quite rightly, returned to the crease to await the umpire's decision. The umpire at the bowler's end appealed to the square-leg umpire, who, after some delay, gave Hobbs out. Geary was run out without scoring; with Hammond at the other end.



AN ENGLISH PLAYER WHO WAS RUN OUT WITHOUT SCORING: THE UNTIMELY CLOSE OF GEARY'S INNINGS TOWARDS THE END OF THE SECOND DAY AT LEEDS.



AFTERWARDS THE SUBJECT OF SOME CONTROVERSY: A'BECKETT CATCHES HOBBS ACROBATICALLY AT "SILLY MID-ON"—THE BALL NEARING HIS HANDS.



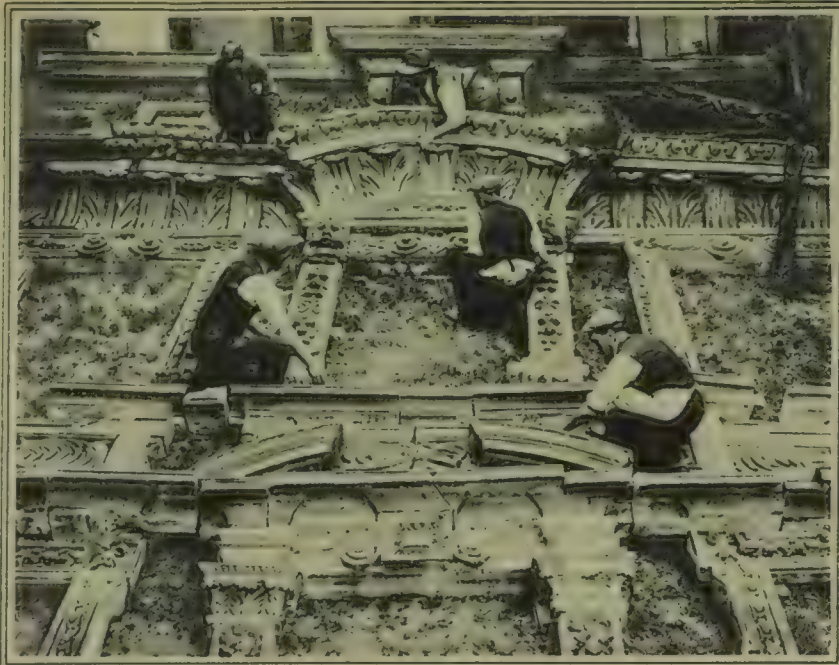
A LATER ASPECT OF THE CATCH THAT COST HOBBS HIS WICKET: A'BECKETT "TURNING SOMERSAULTS" WITH THE BALL.

THE NOVEL SIDE OF THINGS: CURIOSITIES AND PAGEANTRY.



AN ACTIVITY WHICH, IT IS SAID, NEED CAUSE NO ALARM ON THE COUNTRYSIDE:
THE SPRING ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS—A NEW CONE (RIGHT) AND LAVA.

It was reported the other day that the spring eruption of Vesuvius, although it had increased somewhat in violence, should not be regarded with alarm by the inhabitants of the adjoining countryside. Professor Malladra stated that the flow of lava would harden in the Valle dell'Inferno, and not result in damage to the plantations.



THE FAÇADE OF A LORD MAYOR'S MANSION SPREAD OUT ON A LAWN AT ISLEWORTH: "ASSEMBLING" THE FRONT OF THE OLD 73, CHEAPSIDE, WHICH MAY GO TO AMERICA IF IT IS NOT BOUGHT BY THE CITY.

73, Cheapside, which was pulled down a month or so ago, was designed by Wren for Sir William Turner, Kt., who was Lord Mayor of London, 1668-9, and in it Sir William lived during his year of office. Its façade is now on a lawn at Syon Lodge, Isleworth. It is suggested that the City should buy this; otherwise it may go to America.



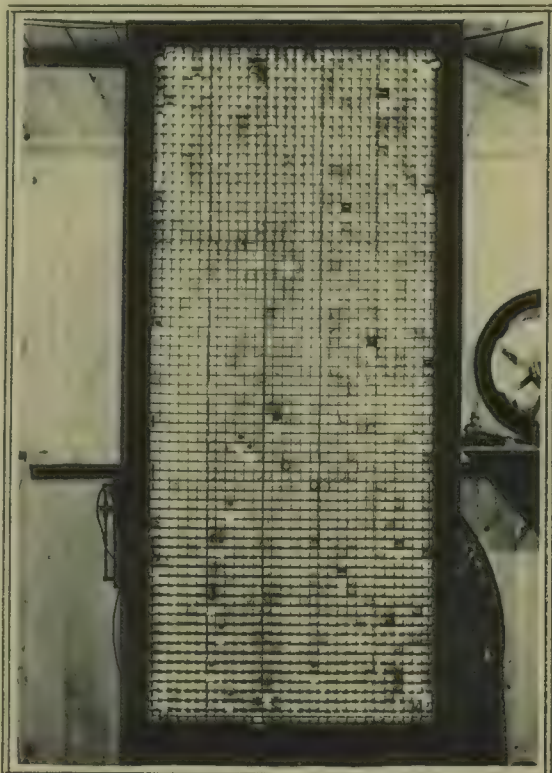
WITH A "VOICE" THAT CAN BE HEARD OVER A WHOLE CITY: THE NEW SIEMENS LOUD-SPEAKER.

This Siemens and Halske loud-speaker, which has been set up on the roof of the firm's research laboratory in Germany, can be heard over twenty kilometres. Its speech is as clear as it is penetrating, and it is suggested that it would be invaluable for conveying orders to large forces.



ARRIVING AT PORTSMOUTH TO BE "CONVERTED" FOR HER VOYAGE TO AMERICA: "SHAMROCK V."

"Shamrock V." was dry-docked at Portsmouth on July 10, to be prepared for her crossing to the United States. For this voyage (as illustrated in our issue of May 31) she becomes a ketch. She is making her way to America via the Azores. She will, of course, resume her normal form on the "other side."



A TELEVISION SCREEN FOR A LARGE AUDIENCE: A CONTRIVANCE COMPOSED OF OVER TWO THOUSAND LIGHTS.

The Baird Television Company, who (with the B.B.C.) broadcast the first televised play on July 14, using a small screen, are testing the large screen shown. This is composed of over 2,000 tiny lamps, which are lit in various degrees of intensity corresponding with the light and shade of the scene as televised.



A "DRAWING-ROOM" IN LANDSCAPE-GARDENING: AN OPEN-AIR "APARTMENT," AT BRADFORD, WHICH IS FITTED WITH AN ELECTRIC FIRE AND HAS A GRAMOPHONE (SEEN IN THE LEFT BACKGROUND) WHICH DISCOURSES MOST ELOQUENT MUSIC.

The Honourable Artillery Company held its Sports on July 12. Included in the events were tent-pegging, wrestling on horseback, a Victoria Cross race, and crazy polo; but the most striking feature was, of course, the Regimental Pageant (1537-1930). To quote the programme: "Commencing with archers, cross-bowmen and hand-gunners of 1537, the Pageant will show types of



THE H.A.C.'S REGIMENTAL SPORTS: FIGURES FROM THE REGIMENTAL PAGEANT ILLUSTRATING THREE AND A-HALF CENTURIES OF THE COMPANY'S HISTORY—SOUTH AFRICAN WAR; 1880; CROMWELLIAN; AND NAPOLEONIC. (L. TO R.)

uniform and methods of drill appertaining to periods selected from three and a-half centuries of the Company's history. The Great War will be represented by detachments of Infantry as they appeared during the trench-warfare of the winter of 1914-15, and Artillerymen in the desert fighting kit of 1915-16." The occasion was a well-deserved and noteworthy success.

MEDIAEVAL ENAMELLED SHRINES

Associated with
Malmesbury
Abbey and
Croyland
Abbey.

IT was arranged that these exceptionally interesting mediæval enamelled shrines should come under the hammer at Sotheby's on July 17. Both are from the collection of Major H. Chase Meredith. That associated with Malmesbury Abbey is believed to have held a relic of Maidulph, the seventh-century missionary Scot (Irish). It is 11½ inches long, 9½ inches high, and 4½ inches deep.



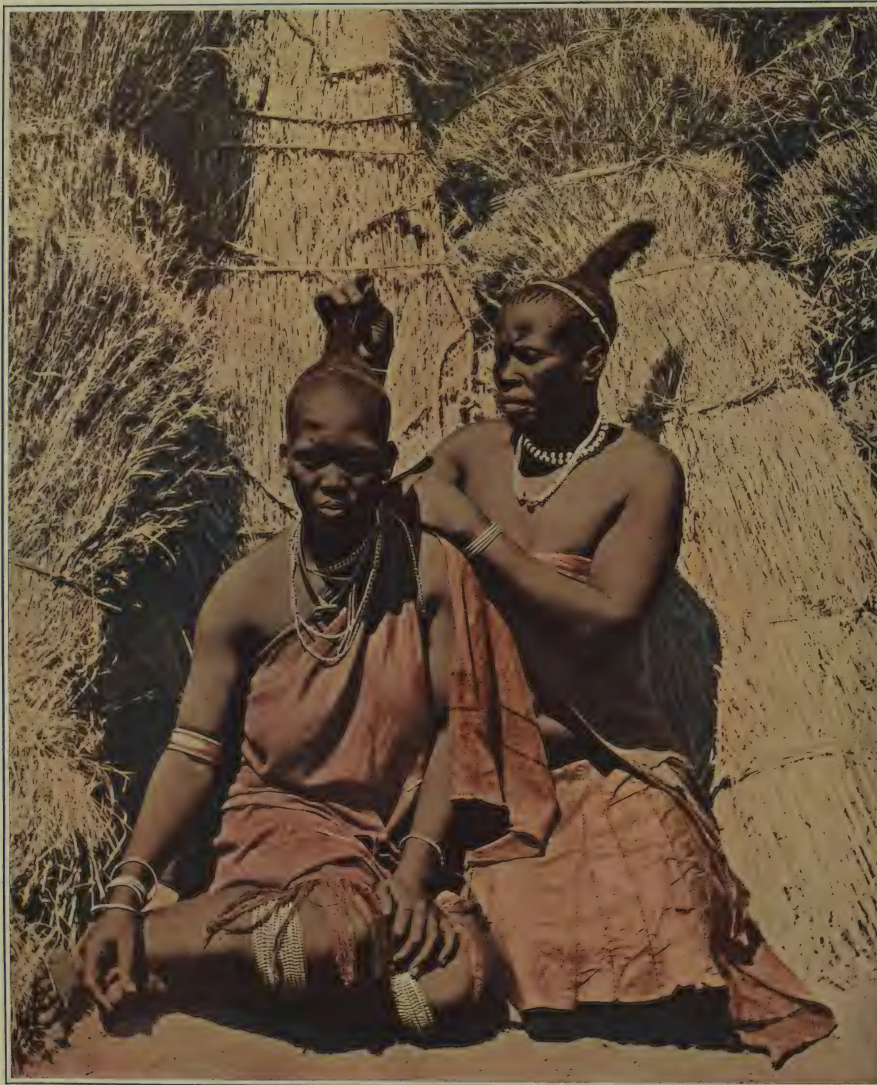
FINE LIMOGES RELIQUARIES IN THE AUCTION-ROOM: A SHRINE ASSOCIATED WITH MALMESBURY ABBEY (TOP); AND A SHRINE ASSOCIATED WITH CROYLAND ABBEY—THE FORMER LATE-12TH CENTURY; THE LATTER, EARLY 13TH.



THE "Chasse," or Shrine, associated with Croyland Abbey is described as follows: "Having on one side the murder of St. Thomas à Becket at the altar, with three assailants—one knight, to the left, cutting off his head, a second standing behind drawing his sword, and a third holding a battle-axe; and, on the right, two priests holding up their hands in horror. Above this, on the slanting roof portion, to the left, is depicted the laying of the body on the bier, a Prior giving his blessing, and three acolytes behind; whilst, on the right, the soul of Becket is being raised to Heaven by two angels." In 1748, Dr. Stukeley interpreted the design as "portraying the murder at the High Altar of Croyland of Abbot Theodore by the Danes in A.D. 870; the figures at the side as Friars Elfget and Savin....; and the figure giving his blessing over the bier as Abbot Godric." It is 12 inches long; 10½ inches high; and 4½ inches deep.

A Teller of Tales and a Recaller of Glories: A Zulu Induna—and His Wives—in South Africa.

FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAYS. COPYRIGHT STRICTLY RESERVED.



WIVES OF THE HEADMAN: WOMEN HAIR-DRESSING IN ZULULAND, ONE OF THE MOST RUGGED AND MOST PICTURESQUE PARTS OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The Bantu, or native, races of South Africa must ever remain not only one of the greatest interests, but one of the greatest sociological problems of that Dominion. In the pictures here reproduced are seen an Induna, or Headman, of the Zulus, and his wives, units of a people who, in general physique, probably rank first among the numerous native dwellers in the Union. The history of the Zulus from the time of their first King is extraordinarily fascinating; particularly so from the days of Dingiswayo, who organised his followers into a wonderful fighting-machine which, under the subsequent leadership of Chaka and Dugan, conquered the many tribes around them and established a military supremacy which was only broken down finally under the Boer and British régimes. The Zululand of to-day is one of the most picturesque parts of South Africa—and much more: it is alive with romantic associations. The war-like pursuits of the Zulus have given place to activities which are of constructive value in the economic life of South Africa; and though the significant and spectacular tribal



THE HEADMAN: A VETERAN ZULU WEARING THE HEAD-RING OF RANK: A MAN OF A RACE WORLD-FAMOUS FOR ITS PROWESS AND FINE PHYSIQUE.

customs have been retained, they have been shorn of the brutalities and excesses of the earlier periods. Even now, however, there can be few things more thrilling and impressive than the sight of a large Zulu Impi, gathered in its thousands, in all the paraphernalia of war, performing one of the primitive dances which preceded entry into battle or celebrated Victory. The warriors armed with assegais and black-and-white ox-hide shields, the weird leopards and the thunderous thudding of bare feet on the earth, combine to make a pagan "pageant" that harks back to the fierce primitiveness of Man. Among the many natives of Africa, the Zulu stands out chiefly on account of his physique, but he is famed also for his dignity, which is particularly noticeable in veterans such as the Induna here pictured. These old men still warm to the memories of the Past. Mostly, they have become tellers of tales, and one imagines them seated round the smoking fires of their kraals, thinking of the glories of days long gone, but none the less happy in the security of life under the laws of the White Race.



ISSUED BY THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO CO. (OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND) LIMITED

PERSONALITIES OF THE WEEK: PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE.



MR. J. MATTHEWS.

Mr. J. Matthews and Mr. E. L. Hook, trying to fly from England to Australia in record time, crashed six hours after they had left Akyab, Burma, on July 3. The airmen started to walk through the jungle. After seven days, Mr. Hook collapsed, and Mr. Matthews had to leave him behind while he sought help. In time, Mr. Matthews gained a village; and search for his companion began.



MR. E. L. HOOK.



GENERAL VON BERNHARDI.

General Friedrich von Bernhardt, who died on July 11, aged eighty, was best known here as the author of "Germany and the Next War," and other pre-Great War, pan-German books. He fought in the Great War.



LADY NOEL-BUXTON

Lady Noel-Buxton, who died on July 11, aged eighty, was best known here as the author of "Germany and the Next War," and other pre-Great War, pan-German books. He fought in the Great War.



THE VEN. RONALD J. B. IRWIN.

Archdeacon of Dorking. Died on July 8, aged forty-nine, after a long illness contracted from war wounds. Won the D.S.O. and the M.C. during the Great War, when Asst. Chaplain-General to the 4th Army.



THE MOST FAMOUS AMATEUR GOLFER BACK IN THE UNITED STATES: MR. BOBBY JONES AND MRS. JONES ARRIVE AT NEW YORK.

Golfers will scarcely need to be reminded that Mr. Bobby Jones has won both the British Amateur and the British Open Golf Championship this year. Since his return home, he has won the American Open Championship.



A HERO OF SPORT WELCOMED IN NEW YORK: MR. BOBBY JONES GREETED IN THE CUSTOMARY MANNER WITH SHOWERS OF "TICKER"-TAPE. It is the custom of Broadway, New York, to shower paper and "ticker"-tape "confetti" on its heroes when they return from their exploits. A week or two ago we illustrated the custom as observed for Admiral Byrd, the explorer.



THE DEATH OF A FAMOUS PRINCE OF THE CHURCH: THE LATE CARDINAL VANNUTELLI, DOYEN OF THE SACRED COLLEGE OF CARDINALS.

Cardinal Vannutelli, who died on July 9, was Dean of the Sacred College, and was famous as a diplomat and politician. He was ninety-four. Pope Pius IX. appointed him Under-Secretary of State in 1875. He was a firm believer in Fascism from the first.



A DISTINGUISHED DELEGATE TO THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION: PRINCE TOKUGAWA, PRESIDENT OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS, JAPAN.

Prince Tokugawa is attending the twenty-sixth Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, which opened in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords on July 16. He is the head of a famous family, and is the President of the Japanese House of Peers.



AFTER THE 23-DAYS-IN-THE-AIR FLIGHT: THE BROTHERS ALBERT, KENNETH, JOHN, AND WALTER HUNTER. (L. TO R.)

John and Kenneth Hunter flew the "City of Chicago" continuously for 553 hours, 41 minutes, 30 seconds. Albert and Walter Hunter flew the re-fuelling aeroplane, making 223 contacts. The petrol used was 7630 gallons; the oil used, 400 gallons. The mileage was about 41,475.



THE WINNERS OF THE ASHBURTON CHALLENGE SHIELD AT BISLEY, AND ALSO THE CADETS' TROPHY: THE WINCHESTER COLLEGE TEAM.

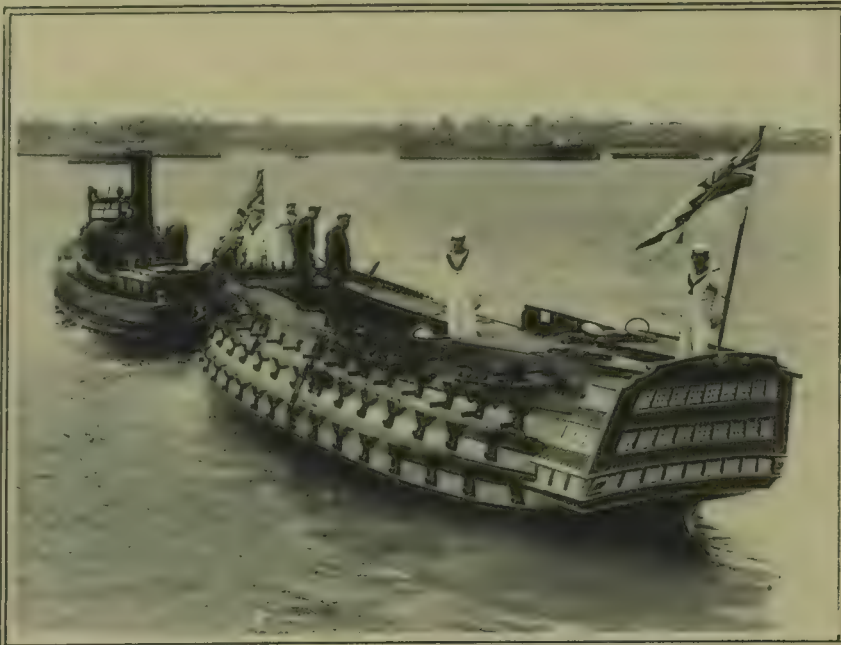
Winchester College's score was 19 points higher than last year's first winning figures on the 5-in. bull's-eye target. In the photograph are included (seated) L.-Cpl. W. T. Hasler and Cadet G. W. Peel, who won the Cadets' Trophy. The Ashburton is fired for by teams of eight; the Cadets' Trophy, by junior O.T.C. pairs.

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK: NEWS ITEMS OF TOPICAL INTEREST.



**DESIGNED TO GUARD AGAINST AEROPLANE, AS WELL AS SHIPPING, CASUALTIES:
THE NEW DOVER LIFEBOAT AFTER HER NAMING BY THE PRINCE OF WALES.**

The Prince of Wales, in his speech on this occasion, said that several things marked the ceremony as unique in the annals of the lifeboat service: first, the boat herself—the last word in design, workmanship, and material; second, the boat's dual purpose—to guard against casualties to heavy steamship traffic and to aeroplane traffic, a new object of concern to the lifeboat service; third, the boat's name, "Sir William Hillary," recalling that fine English soldier, sailor, scholar, philanthropist, and greatest of lifeboatmen, who was the founder of the Institution in 1824.



**A MODEL THAT WILL APPEAR IN THE PORTSMOUTH NAVY WEEK: THE 60 FT.-LONG
REPLICA OF THE "VICTORY," AFTER THE LAUNCHING IN PORTSMOUTH HARBOUR.**

The sailing model of H.M.S. "Victory" which, manned by a crew of fourteen officers and a boatswain in the dress of the Trafalgar period, will be one of the attractions of Navy Week at Portsmouth, was launched on July 9 by Miss Doris Drew, daughter of shipwright-officer F. J. Drew, who designed the model "Victory." It is an exact replica of the original, but a quarter of its size, and it will be accurately rigged. Reproduced elsewhere in this number will be found a photograph of some of the capital ships which will take part in the various "Navy Weeks."



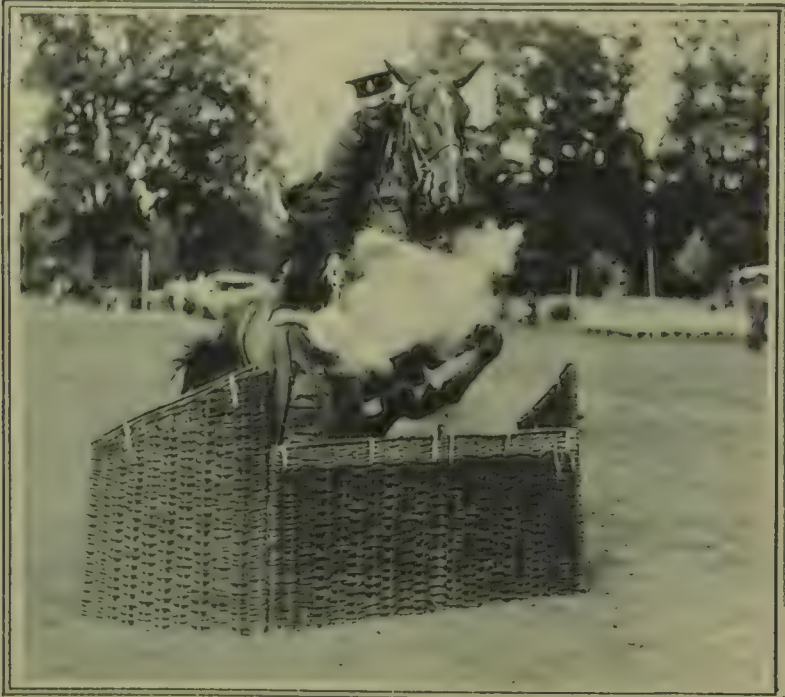
**THE CREATOR OF "SHERLOCK HOLMES" LAID TO REST IN HIS OWN GARDEN
AT CROWBOROUGH: THE FUNERAL OF SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE.**

The spot chosen for his own grave by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle is close to the small wooden hut in which, when the weather permitted, he worked. On the other side is his well-stocked kitchen garden. Mourning was little in evidence at the burial ceremony, which was conducted by the Rev. C. Drayton Thomas, a Wesleyan minister. As the coffin was lowered, Lady Doyle plucked a deep red rose, put it twice to her lips, and let it fall on the grave.



**SHOWING THE EMPTY CHAIR, THE SYMBOL OF THE LATE SIR ARTHUR CONAN
DOYLE'S PRESENCE: THE PLATFORM AT THE ALBERT HALL SPIRITUALIST MEETING.**

The meeting, at which about six thousand Spiritualists were gathered, was organised by the Marylebone Spiritualist Association, and the Spiritualist Community. The chairman, Mr. George Craze, said that he had been handed a note by Lady Doyle in which she wished to correct the erroneous impression that Sir Arthur's materialised form was expected to appear in the empty chair. "Only those with the God-given extra-sight called 'clairvoyance' would be able to see him."



**AT THE IMBER COURT HORSE SHOW AND TOURNAMENT: A MOUNTED
POLICEMAN IN THE MOUNTED FIRING COMPETITION.**

Readers will remember that in our issue of June 28 we illustrated a series of feats from the equestrian display and tournament that the Metropolitan Police have been rehearsing. This Show opened before a very large attendance at the Police Sports ground, Imber Court, Thames Ditton, on July 9. There were twenty-five events, and entries numbered over 1000. The prizes were presented by Princess Marie Louise, who was received by Lieut.-Col. P. R. Laurie, Chief of the Mounted Police and director of the show. A bouquet was presented to Princess Louise by a mounted policeman, who caused his horse to bow before her in the most courtly of fashions.



**AT THE OPENING OF THE NEW BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL: THE QUEEN WITH THE
PRESIDENT, LORD WAKEFIELD (LEFT OF PHOTOGRAPH), AND DR. J. G. PORTER-PHILLIPS.**

On her arrival at the new Bethlem Royal Hospital, at Monk's Orchard, Eden Park, Kent, the Queen was welcomed by Lord Wakefield, the President of the Hospital, and was escorted to the platform by him, and by the Governors, preceded by the beadle. In his speech, Lord Wakefield alluded to the fact that this was the fourth Royal Hospital of Bethlem which had been built for the maintenance, care, and treatment of those suffering from mental illness. This hospital was founded in 1247, and had probably been associated with the care of mental illness since 1377. Her Majesty is here seen with Lord Wakefield and Dr. J. G. Porter-Phillips, the distinguished alienist who has been the Physician Superintendent of Bethlem Royal Hospital since 1914.

NEWS BY PHOTOGRAPHY: PAGES FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.

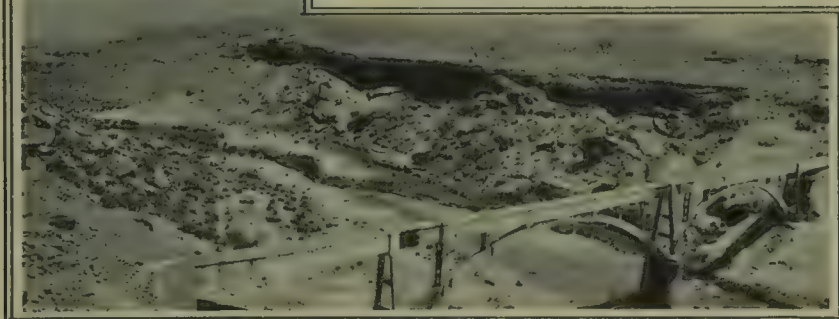


THE SCENE OF AN INDIAN FRONTIER OUTRAGE: THE SPOT, NEAR CHAMAN, AT WHICH CAPT. AND MRS. FRERE AND MAJOR E. L. FARLEY WERE KIDNAPPED.

On June 4 a driver of a train which passed close by the scene of the kidnapping brought the news to Chaman that he had seen two cars standing empty before a barricade of rocks placed across the Quetta-Chaman road. Search-parties of police and troops were sent out, and it was clear that Captain and Mrs. Frere and Major Farley had been captured by trans-Border Achakzai raiders. Immediate action procured the early release of the prisoners.



NEAR WHERE THE AFRIDIS WERE DEFEATED ON JUNE 5 AND 6: BARA FORT.



THE DEEP WATERCOURSE IN WHICH THE MOHMAND AND UTMAN KHEL FORCE OF 1500 MEN LAY HID IN CAVES: THE SCENE OF INTENSIVE BOMBING BY THE R.A.F. On June 4, a force of Afridi tribesmen was reported to be advancing (with black and red flags) down towards Bara Fort, which is important as commanding the source of Peshawar's water-supply. By June 6 a desultory battle was in progress between British troops issuing from Peshawar against the tribesmen in the region round Bara Fort. Concerted action by aeroplanes, howitzers, cavalry, and infantry eventually succeeded in "cleaning up" the district of raiders, and peace was restored.



AFTER A TERRIBLE SILESIA MINE DISASTER OF UNPRECEDENTED MAGNITUDE: RELATIVES AND SYMPATHISERS AT THE BURIAL OF THE 150 VICTIMS.

Over 200 men were in the Wencezlaus Mine at Hausdorf, in Lower Silesia, when poisonous gases began to pour out. Some forty-nine were rescued alive, but, together with those among the rescue party who perished, the number of dead reached 150. A disaster on this scale is unprecedented in Germany, where it was thought that efficient means for obviating the danger from outbreaks of carbon dioxide gas had been discovered and perfected.



SHOWING THE WRECKAGE IN THE STREET, WHICH KILLED ONE FIREMAN AND SMASHED A FIRE-WAGON: THE REMAINS OF THE "NOUVELLES GALERIES."

The damage done at the fire which gutted the "Nouvelles Galeries" departmental store, Paris, on July 11-12 amounts at the lowest estimate to £400,000. Immense crowds gathered to watch the conflagration and many spectators were trampled in a mad rush to escape when three floors crashed through to the basement throwing inflammable and burning material in every direction. No explanation has been found for the outbreak.



TO COMMEMORATE THE JUBILEE OF LIVERPOOL DIOCESE: A CEREMONY AT THE CATHEDRAL, ON JULY 13, AT WHICH 170 BISHOPS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD WERE PRESENT.

The ceremony at Liverpool was made memorable by the fact that 170 Bishops from all parts of the world, now in this country for the Lambeth Conference, travelled to Liverpool by special train in order to attend it. One representative each of the Church in the United States, the West Indies, New Zealand, India, China, Japan, Canada, Africa, and Australia bore testimony to the Grace of God.

THE WAFDIST RIOTING IN EGYPT: THE FIGHTING AT MANSURAH.

PHOTOGRAPHS (EXCEPT PORTRAITS) BY ZACHARY, CAIRO.



RE-FORMING AFTER IT HAD BEEN NECESSARY FOR THEM TO CHARGE THE MENACING MOB WITH THEIR LANCES: STEEL-HELMETED TROOPERS OF THE EGYPTIAN ARMY IN MANSURAH DURING THE VISIT OF NAHAS PASHA.



OUTSIDE CLARIDGE'S, MANSURAH: CAIRO CITY MOUNTED POLICE ON DUTY—A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BEFORE FORTY OF THEIR HORSES HAD BEEN INJURED IN EL MUDIRIA STREET AND TWO POLICEMEN HAD BEEN KILLED.



NAHAS PASHA, PREDECESSOR OF SIDKY PASHA AS PRIME MINISTER, WHOSE VISIT TO MANSURAH LED TO THE WAFDIST RIOTING.



SHOWING (ACROSS THE ROAD) THE TELEGRAPH POLE THAT WAS DROPPED ON CHARGING MOUNTED POLICE, WHO WERE ENTANGLED IN THE WIRES: IN MISSILE-STREWN EL MUDIRIA STREET, WHERE TWO POLICE WERE KILLED BY FALLING HEAVILY.



SIDKY PASHA, THE EGYPTIAN PREMIER, AT WHOSE REQUEST KING FUAD CLOSED THE PARLIAMENTARY SESSION ON JULY 12.



IN MANSURAH WHILE NAHAS PASHA'S CAR WAS PROCEEDING ALONG THE MAIN STREET TO THE HOUSE OF SENATOR MOHAMED BEY EL SHINNAWI: EGYPTIAN ARMY TROOPS ON DUTY IN A SIDE STREET.



A CASUALTY—PROBABLY CAUSED BY ONE OF THE SAND-FILLED BOTTLES THROWN BY THE MOB: BEARING AWAY A WOUNDED SOLDIER OF THE EGYPTIAN ARMY DURING THE FIGHTING IN THE STREETS.

There was a conflict between Wafdists and the Egyptian authorities on July 8, on the occasion of the visit of Mustafa Pasha Nahas, the Wafdist leader and former Prime Minister, and the Wafd Executive, to Mansurah, sixty miles north of Cairo, a hot-bed of Wafdist agitation. A political visit had been forbidden, but it had been agreed that there should be a luncheon in the house of Senator Mohamed Bey el Shinnawi. As the car of Nahas Pasha led a procession from the railway-station to the house, rioting broke out, and police and soldiers were pelted with stones, bricks, and sand-filled bottles. Serious fighting followed. The car of Nahas Pasha, with twenty or thirty students hanging to it, charged through the

first police cordon which held it up; but was halted by the second, which consisted of troops with fixed bayonets. Fighting continued outside the house in which Nahas Pasha was lunching, and those within were ordered to remain there until it was time for their train to leave. An official statement gave the casualties as three persons killed and twelve injured in the crowd, and three killed and thirty-four injured among the police and soldiers. With regard to the photograph showing the telegraph pole, it should be said that the post was uprooted and then held in position until the charging mounted police were in a line with it. It was then dropped upon them, causing several casualties.

**A SOCIAL "EVENT"
IN
SOUTH AFRICA:
THE
STRANGE RITUAL
OF A
ZULU WEDDING
CEREMONY.**

RECALLING THE TRADITIONAL
MARRIAGE BY CAPTURE: BRIDES-
MAIDS "RESCUING" THE BRIDE
(LEFT) AT A ZULU WEDDING.



IN WEDDING-DRESS, AND ACCOMPANIED BY HER FATHER: THE
BRIDE—HER FACE VEILED; AND WEARING A "WREATH" OF GOAT-
BLADDERS FROM BEASTS SACRIFICED TO HER ANCESTRAL SPIRITS.

FROM his recent expedition of ethnological research in Zululand, Captain Carl Hoffman brought back a series of photographs of the utmost interest, both to the comparative student of primitive customs and magic who is on the look-out for reliable data and not mere travellers' tales, and to those who cannot fail to be attracted by an outlook on life so bizarre and so utterly different from our own. We have devoted this page more particularly to reproducing a series of Captain Hoffman's photographs which relate to the Zulu wedding ceremony. This embodies an element not infrequently met with in the nuptials of savage tribes—the capture of the bride by the bridegroom; in ages long past, no doubt, a stern necessity, as the cognate Roman legend of the Sabine women bids us remember, but now only commemorated by this mimic display. In the case of the Zulus, the bridesmaids make a rush as if to rescue the bride from her amiable captor; but their action is merely symbolic. Captain Hoffman's photographs also give an idea of the bizarre splendour of these savage functions: ostrich feathers, brilliant-coloured beadwork, and barbaric leopard skins mingling, to our minds, most unaptly with printed cotton shawls, perhaps the product of Manchester mills. The inflated bladders worn by the bride on these occasions come from goats which have been sacrificed to the spirits of her ancestors.



A CUSTOM WHICH IS SAID TO DATE BACK TO 450 B.C., AND TO HAVE BEEN
BORROWED FROM THE ANCIENT GREEKS: ZULU BRIDESMAIDS WAVING A REED BUSH
TO FRIGHTEN AWAY EVIL SPIRITS.



FAVOURING A CURIOUS COIFFURE WHICH IS GIVEN A FULLER, ROUNDER SHAPE AS
THE YEARS—AND THE HAPPINESS—OF WEDDED LIFE INCREASE: MARRIED WOMEN
IN A ZULU COMMUNITY.

BOOKS OF THE DAY.

NOT many of our writers to-day concern themselves much with the future. Mr. H. G. Wells, of course, we have always with us, but for the rest—what with reminiscences, autobiographies, and war books—we live mostly in an age of retrospect. Statesmen, however, must cultivate the habit of looking ahead, though their account of what they see is apt to be coloured by considerations of policy. A retired statesman, on the other hand, can say what he likes; so there is no occasion to lift the astonished eyebrow and exclaim—"Is Saul also among the prophets?" at sight of such a book as "THE WORLD IN 2030 A.D." By the Earl of Birkenhead. Illustrated by E. McKnight Kauffer (Hodder and Stoughton; 12s. 6d.). Last week I quoted from this work an incidental passage on the problem of India, but, in view of its world-wide scope, it demands some further notice. The book seems to me one of peculiar interest, as presenting the outlook of a brilliant modern mind from the view-point of authoritative experience in public affairs.

Lord Birkenhead, who has donned more imposing robes with some confidence, wears the prophet's mantle with modesty. "The effort to predict an unknowable future," he writes, "must always possess a fascination of its own. In the slight essays that are collected in this volume, I follow—*longum post intervallum*—in the footsteps of Jules Verne, Bellamy, Wells, and Haldane. I am very conscious that each of these distinguished men possessed, or possesses, qualifications that I cannot claim. An inferior scientific equipment disables me from discussing with any real weight that aspect of our development which will assuredly be the most fruitful."

Nevertheless, many of his conclusions are inevitably based on the potentialities of scientific discovery—in mechanics and metallurgy, chemistry and physics, biology, physiology, psychology, and so on. He discusses, for instance, the possible results of a new source of propulsive power—atomic or tidal—that may revolutionise aviation, warfare, and industrial machinery. The complete conquest of the air, he suggests, would reduce motor-cars to the level of bicycles, and might end in expeditions to the Moon and Mars; the production of synthetic food will abolish agriculture; developments of artificial silk may ruin the cotton trade; advances in physiology and allied sciences will eliminate disease and pain, prolong life, and introduce a system of eugenics, with ectogenesis and euthanasia.

Finally, Lord Birkenhead extends his prophetic range over another hundred years by setting an undergraduate of 2030 to write an essay forecasting "important aspects of human life in the twenty-second century." By this time (2030) molecular energy has been liberated and controlled, the tides have been harnessed, and synthetic diet has arrived. The great problem now is the reduction of psychology to an exact science, which, by exposing the secrets of everyone's mind and motives, will, among other results, kill forensic eloquence, political intrigue, the element of "surprise" in fiction and drama, and the whole art of advertisement! Commenting on the suggestions put forward by his essayist of 2030, Lord Birkenhead deduces further results of the new psychology. "It will, for example, offer the first effective guarantee against wars. . . . Bellicose and ambitious rulers have persuaded their countrymen that a lie was the truth, and that the nation must once again fight for its existence. No people educated in an exact psychology could be deceived in this way."

Meanwhile, however, the world has the twentieth century to pass through, and for this period Lord Birkenhead, on the whole, prophesies smooth things. Socially, he foresees improved conditions, with greater leisure and amenities for all classes. Wars there must be, he thinks, but warfare will be more rather than less humane, its object being to "disarm rather than to kill." The chief dangers to the world's peace, he suggests, are the emergence of a Chinese Napoleon, or a fanatical Negro crusade to win back Europe to Christianity. He is opposed to narrow nationalism, and for the future of the British Empire, with its "imperial loyalty transcending local and racial loyalties," he is very hopeful. Its centre may shift to Canada or Australia, but its integrity will survive. Regarding its relations with America he observes: "I am not without hope that circumstances may one day undo, in spirit if not in form, the breach caused by the obstinate stupidity of George III. and the indolent subservience of Lord North."

The virtue of looking ahead, not indeed for a century, but to the immediate future, belongs to the social reformer

and the practical philanthropist. No finer example of such benevolent foresight in our time could be found than is self-portrayed in "MATTERS THAT MATTER." By Dame Henrietta Barnett, D.B.E. Illustrated (Murray; 7s. 6d.). This book sets me "revolving many memories" and recalling old friendships of thirty-four years ago, when I dwelt at Toynbee Hall, under the combined agis of Canon and Mrs. Barnett (as she was then), and studied life in the East End at the "Alma Mater" of University Settlements. That was long before the days of the Hampstead Garden Suburb (founded in 1906), of which Dame Barnett is still the presiding genius, and—to judge from this delightful book—as full as ever of energy, kindness, and humour.

The volume consists of a selection from hundreds of her speeches, articles, and talks, covering, among them, her manifold activities, and dealing with such subjects as the "Toynbee Halls" of America, education, housing, women's public work, and so on. Dame Barnett, as she tells us in her foreword, has resisted many appeals to

first time his discovery, 'telegraphy without wires,' in Toynbee Hall, Whitechapel, at a meeting under the presidency of Canon Barnett. . . . Unfortunately, I did not see Mr. Marconi, as I was ill, but my husband came in full of awed enthusiasm, and wrote that week to his brother: 'The discovery will bring mankind together and make for peace and goodwill. . . . At my age (she adds) it is not humanly possible to live to see the fruit of this dynamic instrument. Now we see only the root and a few sprigs. But its spreading branches will and must entwine until they write 'Peace' above this age of confusion.'

Devotion to the welfare and interests of children, which is so strong an element in Dame Barnett's work, is manifest likewise in "A MAN FOR ENGLAND." By Winifred James, author of "Letters to My Son" (Chapman and Hall; 6s.). This charming book contains a number of intimate and friendly talks to young people about patriotism and national honour, setting before them ideals of conduct, duty, and religion in a simple, appealing way that bears no taint of the sermon. It would, I think, make an appropriate school prize, as inculcating the ethics of Empire citizenship, and it is well described as "a call to the youth of England and the Dominions to stand for and with her in the perilous days of peace, as their fathers and brothers did in the perilous days of war." The author is an Australian by birth, and her book is a moving expression of that love of the mother country which emigrants carry with them overseas, and their children instinctively inherit.

This feeling for Home, as found in England's daughter lands, is beautifully conveyed in a chapter ("To the Children of the Isles") which also indicates the purpose of the book and the significance of its title. "I would like to tell you," writes the author, "something that is very close to me. It is to do with England, whose child I am, as you are. But, unlike you, I was born 12,000 miles from home. This did not matter, for in my growing time I sat in the crook of an old Yorkshireman's arm, and into my avid, listening ears he poured ceaselessly the tale of England's loveliness, until I could think of nothing else when I heard her name but this: How could I serve her? And how could I, some day, see her? . . . And so I give you this, hoping that it may help you to find truth for yourselves. Help you to serve her, whom we love, the better for it. I used to feel that, if I could have made a man for England, I should have made a man for all the world. It was not given me. And yet, perhaps, through you. . . . Take good care of her, my darlings. Nothing so great will be yours again if you should lose her."

Our native land has inspired two other books of great interest from their particular points of view. In "SOME OF THE ENGLISH." A Study towards a Study. By Oliver Madox Hueffer (Benn; 10s. 6d.), we have the impressions of a Londoner returned from long exile, who describes the changes which he found, after forty years, in his native borough South of the Thames, regarded as a microcosm of all England. The war, he considers, has caused among us "a peaceful revolution . . . so great that it can be compared only to the changes brought about by the Renaissance." The author's entertaining narrative, which introduces many real characters under fictitious names, embodies much shrewd criticism of present social conditions.

Visitors to this country from the United States should certainly acquire "AMERICA'S ENGLAND." By M. V. Hughes. Illustrated (Dent; 6s.), a vivacious little book, of handy pocket size, designed to tell them everything they specially want to see and know. The author (a Cornishman, by the way) takes a very hospitable tone towards his readers. "England to-day, small as it is (he says), can show as many curiosities as did the Roman Empire. You enter it, like Hadrian, in the character of owner. All our treasures of beauty and history are yours. . . . The word 'serendipity' has been given to the joy of discovering the unsought. Your own continent itself was such a case. May this joy be yours in England." Mr. Hughes has deserved well of his country—and of America.

Lastly, let me commend to all concerned in welfare work a happy little volume named "THE CAMP BOOK." Being Some Account of the Duke of York's Experiment. By Robert Hyde. Illustrated (Benn; 3s. 6d.). The experiment, of course, is the Duke's well-known camp at New Romney, where boys from industry and from the public schools make holiday together on equal terms and form friendships tending to the fusion of classes. Dame Barnett offers tribute to royal efforts in social service. Here is a joyous record of a very practical example.—C. E. B.



BOUGHT FOR THREE HUNDRED GUINEAS AT THE BREITMEYER SALE AND SINCE FOUND TO BEAR THE SIGNATURE OF PRADIER: "LEDA AND THE SWAN"—IN IVORY AND GOLD AND SILVER.

This "Leda and the Swan" was a lot in the Breitmeyer sale at Christie's on July 3, and it was bought by Messrs. Phillips and MacConal, of Conduit Street, who gave three hundred guineas for it. It was not catalogued under the name of an artist, and the figure of the swan was said to be of silvered metal. Since then, the purchasers have found upon it the signature of Pradier, which was disclosed on the removal of a thick coating of dust, and it has also been discovered that the swan is of solid silver, and that Leda's cloak is of 18-carat gold. James Pradier, who flourished last century, was the distinguished sculptor who fashioned the twelve "Victoires" in the Invalides, a "Psyche" that is in the Louvre, the "Lille," and the "Strasbourg" on the Place de la Concorde, and, of course, many another work. His "Philoctetes" won the Prix de Rome in 1813. The "Leda and the Swan" is 23 inches high (26 inches with the base). It was shown at the London Exhibition of 1851.

write her reminiscences, considering them to be already told in her biography of her husband, describing their forty years of life and work in close co-operation. I do not see, however, why she should not garner her separate memories since his death in 1913. Meantime, we must be grateful for this partial revelation of her vigorous personality, with its record of noble achievement and untiring hope.

Many of the items are broadcast talks, and in one, discussing the social value of wireless, she recalls an interesting fact in the history of that science. "Early in December, 1896, Mr. Marconi, then a young man, showed for the

£1575 FOR FOUR CUSHIONS:

HIGH PRICES AT A SALE OF FURNITURE.



A UNIT OF A LOT OF FIVE PIECES WHICH
FETCHED £2940: A QUEEN ANNE ARM-CHAIR.



SOLD FOR £3675: A LOUIS XV. MARQUETERIE
ESCRITOIRE—STAMPED R.V.L.C. ME. (CLOSED.)



SHOWING THE RISING CABINET OF DRAWERS
AND THE WRITING-SLIDE: THE LOUIS XV.
MARQUETERIE ESCRITOIRE OPEN.



ONE OF A
PAIR SOLD
FOR £945:
A QUEEN
ANNE WALNUT
ARM-CHAIR—
THE SEAT
COVERED
WITH
NEEDLE-
WORK.

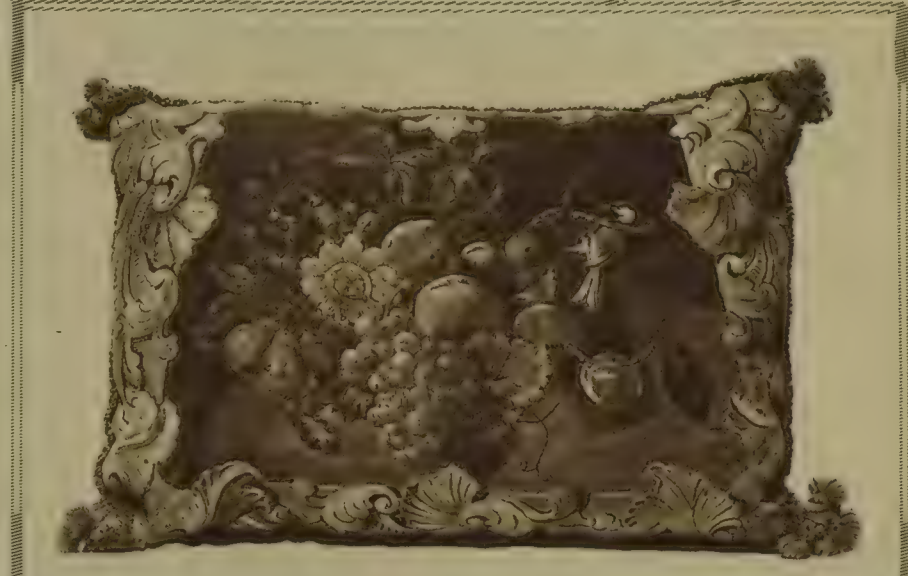


SOLD FOR £1071: A BRONZE
"AEOLUS" (ITALIAN; 16TH CENT.)

SOLD FOR
£997 10s.:
A CHARLES II.
WALNUT
ARM-CHAIR,
WITH BACK
SURMOUNTED
BY THE
PEMBROKE
ARMS.



SOLD FOR £966: A QUEEN ANNE WALNUT SETTEE: A FINE PIECE
WHICH WAS EXHIBITED AT LANSDOWNE HOUSE LAST YEAR.



ONE OF A LOT OF FOUR WHICH WAS KNOCKED DOWN FOR £1575: A CUSHION
COVERED WITH NEEDLEWORK IN COLOURS ON BROWN.

The pieces here illustrated figured in a sale held at Christie's on July 8. The following notes concern them, amplifying the brief descriptions given above. The lot of which the arm-chair shown in the first photograph was a part consisted of a Queen Anne walnut settee, two arm-chairs, and two chairs. The arms of the arm-chairs terminate in eagles' heads. The settee is 4 ft. 3 in. wide. The Louis XV. marqueterie escritoire, which is 26 in. wide, has a rising cabinet of small drawers at the back and a folding writing-slide. It is stamped R.V.L.C. (Roger Vandercruse Delacroix) ME. The seats of the pair of Queen Anne arm-chairs which were sold for £945 are covered with needlework with figures

and flowers in coloured silks and wool on a red ground. The bronze figure of Aeolus, which is 24 in. high, is of the School of Donatello. It was exhibited at Leeds in 1875. It will be noted that the back of the Charles II. walnut arm-chair is carved with amorini among scroll foliage and is surmounted by the Pembroke arms. The Queen Anne settee which fetched £966 is 62 in. wide. Its seat is covered with a panel of petit-point needlework in coloured silks on a black ground. The four cushions which were knocked down for £1575 are covered with needlework with birds, flowers, and fruit in colours on brown, with shells and scroll-work in buff round the borders. They are 26 in. by 18 in.

A PAGE FOR COLLECTORS.

THE STORY OF TAPESTRY.—I. THE BEGINNINGS.

By FRANK DAVIS.

is this taste for magnificence which is of especial importance in the history of tapestry, for the art requires great buildings for its proper display. It has often been remarked that our mediæval ancestors had a love of colour that their descendants seem to have lost. (The next time you are motoring through the Eastern counties, on no account omit a visit to Ely, and note the carefully restored painted roof of the cathedral.) It is not difficult, with the aid of a little imagination, to reconstruct the aspect of a 15th-century castle as it must have been when its owner was almost the absolute master of his estates. The bare walls would be hung with tapestries, and not a door would be left uncovered.

The 15th century was, indeed, the golden age from our present point of view. The workshops of France and Flanders reached a pinnacle of perfection, and the whole of Europe testified its admiration, either by lavishing commissions on them or by endeavouring to carry off their cleverest masters, in order to avoid an expense which had grown too burdensome.

themselves, but not unexciting when read with the eye of imagination.

In 1395, Duke Philip of Burgundy ordered from the Parisian tapestry-maker Jacques Dourdin a Crucifixion, a Calvary, and a Death of the Virgin, as a present to King Richard II. In the previous year he had given the king a History of Clinthe. About the same time, the Dukes of Lancaster, of Gloucester, and of York received from him a series of tapestries, among which were the History of Clovis, the History of Our Lady, and the Story of Amusement and Pleasure. A little later, Philip's successor, John the Fearless, gave to the Earl of Pembroke, one of the Ambassadors of Henry IV., three important hangings, one of which was remarkable for several "pictures of beautiful girls." In 1414, Robert, Duke of Albany, received a present of a set for a room containing pictures of tall women and little children. In 1416, the Earl of Warwick, Ambassador of Henry V., was given a rich hanging covered with various figures and numerous birds. What would we not give for some of these to-day—and for a thousand others

THERE are two items of information which the very small child manages to get firmly fixed in his head. One is that the Battle of Hastings was fought in 1066; the second is that the story of the conquest was immortalised by Queen Mathilde in the Bayeux Tapestry. The first is indubitably correct; the second is true in essence, but not in detail. The Queen and her women did tell the story of Duke William's adventure, but in needlework, not in tapestry—in other words, they embroidered long strips of canvas, and did not build up a picture or series of pictures upon a loom. Perhaps it is partly due to this initial lack of accuracy in our national education that one finds so many people asking antique-dealers for tapestry when they mean embroidery, and *vice versa*. In the former, the pictures pro-



ONE OF THE FINEST GOTHIC TAPESTRIES AT PRESENT IN ENGLAND: A PIECE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN MADE IN TOURAINE FOR JOHN LE GREFFIER, WHO IS SHOWN KNEELING ON THE LEFT. (DATED 1512.)

John le Greffier was a member of the order of St. Clement Morrene. His punning coat of arms (three griffes, or claws) is to be seen at the top, in the centre. The colours of the tapestry are extraordinarily brilliant.—[By Courtesy of Messrs. Acton-Surgery.]

duced are an integral part of the texture; while in the latter they are simply worked on the already existing material. It is also necessary to note that tapestry is to be distinguished from other woven fabrics by being always hand-work, and not an unlimited mechanical reproduction of the same design, so that each piece has a distinct individuality depending, first, upon the ability of the designer and, secondly, upon the skill of the weaver in interpreting the design.

Ancient literature is full of allusions to the subject—does not one of the great stories of the world, that of Penelope and the suitors, have a tapestry as its *clou*?—but this short series is intended to deal with types that can be seen and studied rather than with the romantic unattainable. Let us skip the centuries, and consider for a moment Europe just before the Renaissance. We find a savage, brutal, sordid, yet in many ways a splendid, society—ignorant, superstitious, inspired by faith rather than charity, yet, in the intervals of war and pestilence, slowly achieving an economic magnificence which has left behind it imperishable architectural monuments. It

These soft and brilliantly-coloured fabrics were everywhere used in profusion to decorate bare walls, to celebrate a victory, a royal marriage, the coronation of a Pope, a tournament, or a banquet. Powerful potentates, having exhausted the treasures of their store-chambers, were not ashamed to borrow other pieces from their neighbours to do honour to a guest of distinction. They took them with them on journeys, and even to the wars—witness the tapestries of Charles the Bold, which were captured on the battlefield, and supplied the Swiss with the richest trophies of their victory. They are to be seen to-day in the Cathedral at Berne.

The story of tapestry-weaving in England must be reserved for a later article. It is sufficient to point out here that the King and the nobility were not slow to patronise the Continental work-shops, and that their collections were enormously enriched by gifts from foreign monarchs. The following list gives some idea of the sumptuous luxury of diplomatic amenities at the end of the 14th and beginning of the 15th centuries. Lists are dull things in

destroyed during the Wars of the Roses, or ruined by damp and moth!

To return again to Ely, Henry Bradshaw, who died in 1513, in his life of St. Werburgh mentions that when the saint took the veil, the Cathedral was hung with "cloths of gold and arras," representing the whole history of the Old and the New Testament. It is obviously not possible to illustrate a short article with a whole series of early tapestries. The one chosen does, however, give the reader some idea of a Gothic hanging at its finest. Its state of preservation is remarkable, and the colouring is extraordinarily brilliant. It is dated 1512, and was probably made in Touraine, for John Le Greffier, who is seen kneeling in the left-hand corner, and whose punning coat of arms (three griffes, or claws) is in the centre. There are a dozen things to note about this beautiful piece—I will content myself by remarking three only. First, the sincerity of its religious feeling; second, the dramatic differentiation of the various characters—this is especially noticeable in the features of the three Magi; thirdly, the entrancing detail of the flowers at their feet.

THE DREYFUS COLLECTION SOLD *EN BLOC*:

EXAMPLES OF THE MASTERPIECES CONTAINED IN IT.



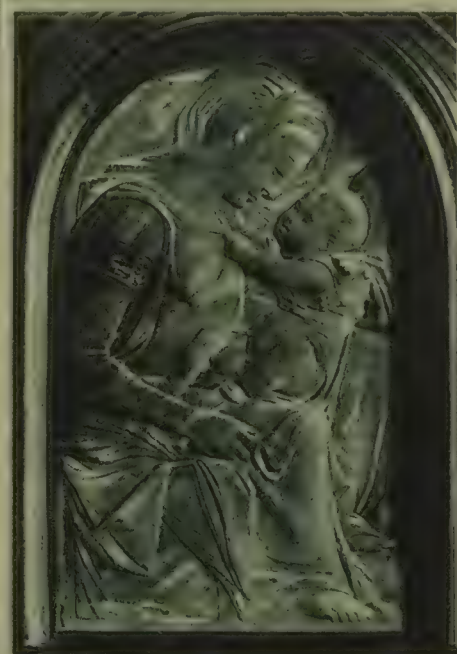
"BEATRICE OF ARAGON."—BY FRANCESCO LAURANO.
(FIFTEENTH CENTURY; MARBLE.)



"BUST OF A BOY" (PERHAPS, THE INFANT
CHRIST). — BY DESIDERIO DA SETTIGNANO.
(1428-64; MARBLE.)



"THE PRINCESS MEDEA, DAUGHTER OF COLLEONE."—
BY VERROCCHIO. (1432-89; MARBLE.)



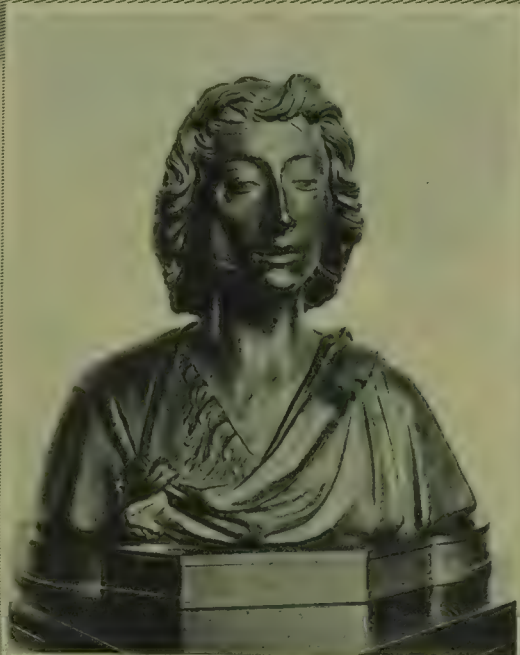
"VIRGIN AND CHILD."—BY DESIDERIO DA
SETTIGNANO. (MARBLE.)



"GINEVRA SFORZA."—BY FRANCESCO COSSA.
(FERRARESE SCHOOL; FIFTEENTH CENTURY.)



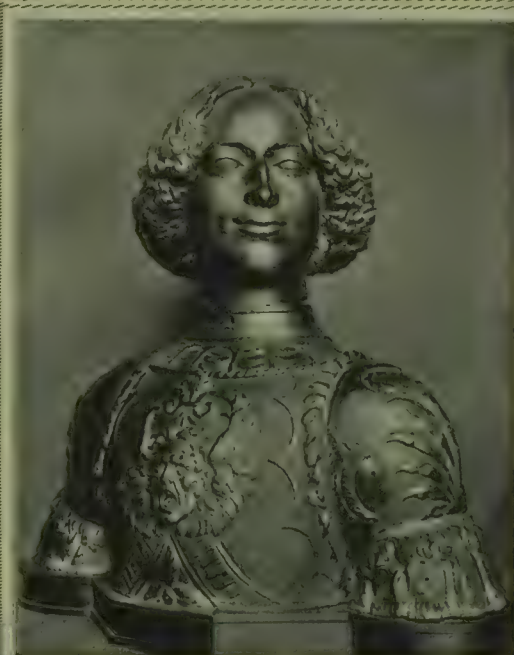
"VIRGIN AND CHILD."—BY DESIDERIO DA
SETTIGNANO. (MARBLE.)



"ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST."—BY DONATELLO (1386-1466;
POLYCHROME TERRACOTTA.)



"VIRGIN AND CHILD."—BY ANTONIO
ROSSELLINO. (B. AT FLORENCE, 1439;
D. 1507. TERRACOTTA.)



"BUST OF GIULIO DE' MEDICI."—BY VERROCCHIO.
(1432-88; TERRACOTTA.)

It is announced that the famous Dreyfus Collection in Paris, often described as the most important private collection of Italian art in the world, has been purchased *en bloc* by Messrs. Duveen. Many prospective international purchasers were deterred by the knowledge that the executors of the Dreyfus estate would not be content with a bid of less than a million sterling. It will be remembered that the Duveens acquired the famous Hainauer collection of Berlin for a quarter of a million in 1906; and in 1907 bought the Rodolph Kann Collection in Paris for about a million pounds. Housed for

many years in the owner's private apartment near the Parc Monceau, the Dreyfus Collection is, by general consent, the only collection in the world of Italian Quattrocento painting and sculpture that can vie with the Bargello Museum at Florence: it embodies representative examples from the hands of Donatello, Verrocchio, Settignano, Ghirlandajo, Cossa, Mina da Fiesole, Rossellino, and Pesellino—to mention only a few of the more famous names. It is rumoured that the collection will eventually pass to the United States, to be sold piecemeal or as a whole.

The World of the Kinema.

By MICHAEL ORME.

A NEW STANDARD.

THE triumph of Emil Jannings's first talking-picture throughout Germany, and the eulogistic reports which duly appeared in our newspapers, created an immense amount of interest in this Ufa picture long before it reached our shores. It was hailed as a masterpiece not only by the German critics, but by some of our own writers who had the opportunity of seeing the film in Berlin. Now, it is an established fact, and only human withal, that high expectations often lead to partial disappointment. Imagination is apt to soar to loftier regions than even great achievement. One of the most difficult tasks of the conscientious critic is to preserve an open and unbiased mind when confronted by a much-heralded, widely belauded, or—as the case may be—widely criticised work of art. "The Blue Angel," shortly to be shown to the general public in London, was thus handicapped when it was submitted recently to an invited audience. Whatever the general verdict—and I am quite prepared to admit that this sombre, at times slow-moving, study of an elderly pedagogue's romance and downfall may not contain the requisite box-office amount of "popular appeal"—here is a picture that, in its own way, falls little short of greatness. Here is a picture that, above all, establishes a new standard in the technique of the talking-screen. It relegates sound to the position it ought to occupy in the armoury of the film-producer, the position I have longed to see it occupy ever since the deluge of dialogue, song, noise-effects, and general din of the "talkies" has surged through the world's kinemas without any appreciable sign of artistic abatement or adjustment. Josef von Sternberg, the producer of "The Blue Angel," has made of sound his servant, not his master.

Heinrich Mann's famous book, "Professor Unrath,"

The atmosphere of the schoolroom, the water-front cabaret, the troupe's dressing-rooms, is created pictorially first of all, and then emphasised by the use of sound. If, to a certain extent, "The Blue Angel" may be called a back-stage story, we are never treated to a whole stage



BEFORE THE ROUTINE-BOUND PROFESSOR FALLS A PREY TO THE CHARMS OF A CABARET DANCER: EMIL JANNINGS AS RATH IN "THE BLUE ANGEL."

performance, scarcely even to a complete song. A verse or two, a type or two, a glimpse here and there of the callous, weary, indifferent flotsam and jetsam of a third-rate variety troupe—enough to indicate the milieu into which the unhappy Professor drifts. Yet it needs no more to stir the imagination, to create the tensely of apprehension, when the Professor—an ill-prepared crusader, alas!—goes forth to rescue some of his straying lambs from the clutches of the wolf. He encounters Lola, the "star" of the variety show. It is his undoing. He marries her, and sinks from her dupe to her slave, and at last to the buffoon of the company. Forced to appear as a painted clown in the very town where for years he lived as a universally respected Professor, he finds himself confronted by a mocking crowd of townfolk. It is his part to crow ridiculously when the conjurer produces the usual magic eggs. The silly sound sticks in his throat. The crowd jeers. Lola, in the

arms of a lover, laughs at her old fool of a husband. And he, turning, twisting, trapped, tortured, suddenly



THE ULTIMATE DEGRADATION: THE PROFESSOR—NOW THE BUFFOON AND CLOWN OF A THIRD-RATE VARIETY COMPANY—IS EXPECTED TO CROW WHEN THE CONJURER PRODUCES AN EGG!

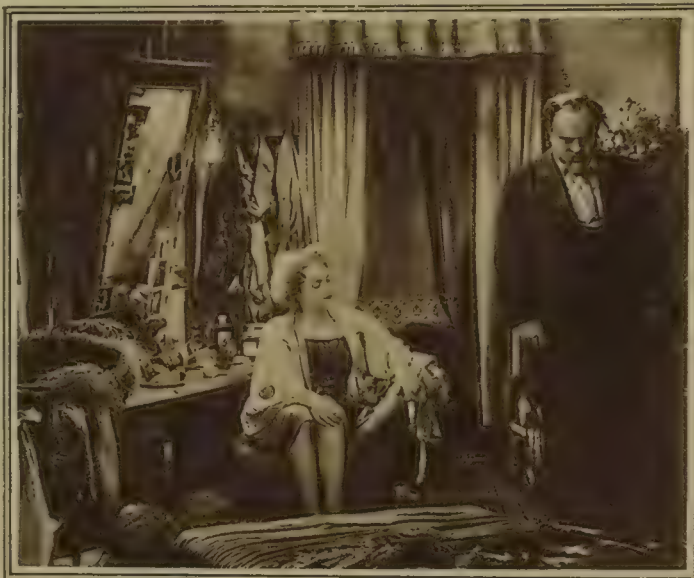
goes mad! Suddenly crows! I have never heard a more terrible, more heartrending, cry torn from a human soul than that which marks the ultimate shattering of

an erstwhile scholarly brain. This is sound used with the utmost effect, sound conceived and placed as accurately as a high-light in a fine painting. It touches, in its stark tragedy, the apex of the whole dramatic structure, lingers, echoes, and dies away. "The rest is silence." The broken

Professor's most merciful death in the old school-house, whither he flees after a pitiful hand has set him free, is not disturbed by any sound save the uneven footsteps of a lame caretaker, whose torchlight, rising and falling in unison with his limping gait, dances grotesquely until it comes to rest on the schoolmaster's desk beside the poor old head still smeared with grease-paint. There is no impression here of "part-talking"—that terrible hybrid in which neither sound nor silence had any value at all—but a beautifully-balanced composition wherein the effect of silence is as carefully considered as the *crescendo* of sound. Pictorially, the film falls into line with the great silent productions of the German studios. It has the crowded canvases, the impressive angles, the warm pigments, and the solid groupings of Murnau and Lang. It is, too, most admirably interpreted, but I shall have more to say on the subject of the acting, especially that of Emil Jannings and Marlene Dietrichs, at a later date. At present, my purpose is to welcome "The Blue Angel" as a revelation and an example of the artistic possibilities latent in the much-abused talking picture.

ADRIANNE ALLEN.

At frequent intervals the cry goes up in film-land, and is duly recorded in the newspapers: "Where are England's screen actresses?" Of late the demands—or the supposed demands—of the sound-box have intensified the hunt for English girls of the right type, who



A STEP FURTHER DOWN: THE PROFESSOR BEHIND THE SCENES IN A VARIETY SHOW IN "THE BLUE ANGEL."



ON THE DOWNWARD PATH: PROFESSOR RATH (EMIL JANNINGS) IN A CABARET SCENE IN "THE BLUE ANGEL."

forms the basis of the screen-drama. Its central figure is an unsophisticated schoolmaster, a man whose heart has known no real outlet, on whom the world does not smile. Nor, indeed, wrapped about by duty and by habit, does he expect it to smile. We are not made aware of this in lengthy sequences and ponderous dialogue, but by a simple little incident over which not a word is lost. The Professor sits down to his customary breakfast in his bachelor quarters. He whistles to his bullfinch as he has done, one feels, every morning for years. But for the first time there is a hitch in the programme; the finch does not answer. With a smile at such amazing vagaries, the Professor tries again—and yet again. Silence. He gets up to chide the recalcitrant singer. The bird is dead. The Professor nurses the poor little thing in his hand, helpless, mute in his sorrow. When his square-jawed housekeeper comes in, he holds out his small dead friend to her with the gesture of a baffled child. And, with the gesture of blind, inexorable Fate, the woman picks up the bird and throws it into the stove. For a moment the Professor stands aghast, then—he accepts the blow. It is eight o'clock. His hat, his portfolio, school, the daily routine—not for him the singing-birds of life. Thus, in this opening and legitimately silent chapter, Professor Rath's character, his attitude towards life and life's towards him, is definitely established. And thus throughout does the producer employ the true technique of the screen with the minimum of actual dialogue, though with an accompaniment of sound and with an occasional song, where song, sound, or dialogue can enhance the dramatic value of the scene.

are, apparently, as elusive as the first violets of spring. The ideal face, the perfect figure, the musical speaking voice are sought in offices and behind counters, on highways and byways. Frederick Lonsdale, so my evening paper tells me, scrutinised scores of young ladies only recently in an endeavour to find a suitable English partner for Ronald Colman in his next picture, written by the famous playwright himself. He found her at the eleventh hour in the person of a very determined aspirant who literally thrust herself upon his notice when boarding the liner for New York. Are we really so hard put to it for film-actresses? Certain it is that our few "stars" are pressed into service time and again, not always with the happiest results. I have maintained on several occasions, and still persist in believing, that the ranks of our younger stage actresses hide a number of embryo screen leading-ladies, and I am grateful to Miss Adrienne Allen for proving my case. Her performance in "Loose Ends" revealed her as a most sensitive and charming film-actress capable of many fine shades of characterisation. Tenderness, irony, and pathos are within her range. She has poise and beauty. She has, too, a sense of pictorial values and the capacity for wearing her dresses as they should be worn for pictorial purposes—a rare gift, I am bound to admit, in our feminine film-world. Miss Allen has been on the stage for some years, and has played parts in which her obvious suitability for film-work might have been easily recognised. Yet I believe that "Loose Ends," a recent production, gave her her first chance. She seized it, gracefully and firmly, and in so doing I trust she has opened the door to some of her stage-colleagues. Miss Allen herself, at any rate, is a notable addition to the screen, and one whose work will be eagerly watched.

"King George IV"

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Itself*

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YOUR AUGUST HOLIDAY.

WHITE Star Line summer cruises offer an interesting variety of holidays for 1930. The *Adriatic*, the largest cabin-class steamer in the world, leaves Liverpool on Aug. 1 for an eighteen days' cruise at a cost of £25, to the Atlantic and Balearic Islands. The itinerary includes Malaga, Casablanca, Las Palmas, Teneriffe, and Madeira. The *Calgaric* leaves Southampton Aug. 2, Immingham Aug. 3, and Leith Aug. 4, for a two weeks' cruise among the Norwegian fjords. The *Calgaric* will visit Trondhjem, Aandalsnes, Loen, Balholmen, and Bergen.

On Aug. 20, the *Calgaric* again sails from Immingham on a second two weeks' voyage to the Northern capitals and Baltic ports, including Oslo, Copenhagen, and Stockholm. The fares will be similar to those of her previous cruise. The popularity of pleasure-cruising on a big ship is well established,



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and the decision to run these short trips at very reasonable prices is sure of a warm welcome. Many young people undertake these cruises not only for their charm as a whole, but for their educational value, which is apparent when it is remarked that the *Calgaric*, in the course of her second voyage, will visit no fewer than six different countries. The fjords provide long days of gentle steaming in quiet waters, with mountains coming down to the sea; small picturesque villages perched among the rocks here and

there; now and then a little coasting-steamer—a midget beside the bulk of the *Calgaric*—comes into sight, or a fisherman's boat rocks in the swell of her bigger sister.

On the second cruise to the Northern capitals, commencing at Immingham on Aug. 20, there is a 563-mile sea voyage to Oslo as a commencement. At Copenhagen, the second call on the schedule, the tourists will want to visit Kranborg Castle, at Elsinore, where Hamlet encountered his father's ghost. Then follow calls at Zoppot (for Dantzic) and Reval, until Stockholm is reached on Aug. 29. The approach to Sweden's capital is very beautiful; the waterfront in particular being always sure to call forth words of admiration. After Stockholm, the *Calgaric* returns through the Kiel Canal and arrives at Tilbury early on the morning of Sept. 2. Full particulars of these cruises may be obtained from the offices of the White Star Line, at Royal Mail House, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3.



ON BOARD THE WHITE STAR LINER "CALGARIC," WHICH LEAVES ENGLAND IN AUGUST FOR A TWO WEEKS' CRUISE AMONG THE NORWEGIAN FJORDS: THE WELL-EQUIPPED GYMNASIUM.



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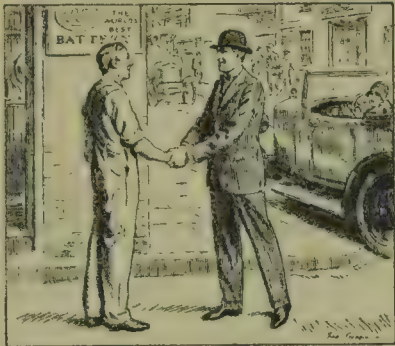
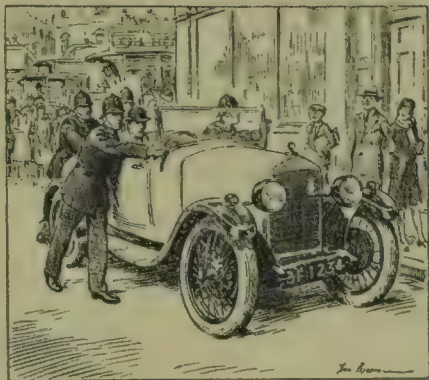
A Wise Byrd

Batteralities. No. 4.

It was six o'clock one evening,
when the tragedy occurred,
That brought to object misery,
young Henry Thomas Byrd.

Returning from his offices,
he drove along the Strand,
With all the care that motoring
in busy streets demands.

But ere he had proceeded far,
the traffic got entwined
And Henry had perforce to stop,
with dozens more behind.



The block was soon released,
but oh! his battery had failed,
The scene ensuing then was one,
which Henry wished was veiled.
Four policemen quickly pushed the car,
into a quieter street,
While Henry's business friends looked on,
which made worse his defeat.
His pride gave way to sound advice,
He bought a C.A.V.
And now at last can boast with truth,
the perfect battery.



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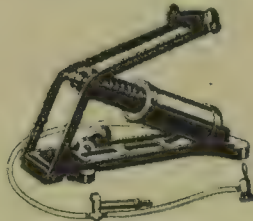
"The best you can buy." Will inflate a tyre with the greatest ease and rapidity. In addition to the patent super-charged action and push-on connector which fits all valves, this "MASTER" Model is fitted with the latest "KISMET" Pressure Gauge No. 75. The reading is taken at will by pressure of a knob. Dead accurate and superior to any other make. Guaranteed for ever. Price 58/6.

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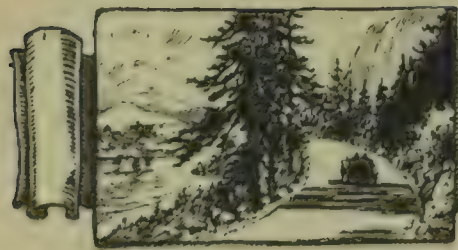
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

By H. THORNTON RUTTER.

SMALL cars always grow bigger as years roll by, following the example of their users—who also grow up, if the Fates are kind. A notable instance in modern small cars is the new "Baby" Austin, which



IN THE OLD VILLAGE OF SHANKLIN: A HILLMAN "STRAIGHT EIGHT" IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

has developed new coach-built and fabric saloons with more room for four adult persons. These are greatly improved in appearance. Always a popular car, the neatness and symmetry of its lines, in its new form, with a longer bonnet and body, have been considerably enhanced. The deeper radiator adds dignity, and the additional knee-room for passengers

Appearance helps to sell cars nowadays, so the clean, unbroken belt-line and new type of moulding running from the radiator hinge-line back to the rear of the body will please the eye, as it adds grace and length to the outline of the "Baby" Austin. In addition, the roof line is improved, and the rear quarter-panel is now rounded. The door windows are one-piece, and are mechanically raised or lowered in place of sliding. All seats have pneumatic upholstery, and both the front seats tip up to give easy access to the rear ones through either of the wide doors. Earlier Austin "Sevens" had the front brakes operated by the hand lever, and the rear brakes by the pedal. In the present model either pedal or hand-lever applies the brakes to all four wheels. Other improvements introduced include the petrol-tank being fitted with a two-level tap providing a reserve supply; a gauge showing the oil pressure on the fascia-board, in place of the button indicator; and a blind for the rear window which can be raised or lowered by the driver in case of glare being reflected on the front wind-screen from the headlights of following traffic.

Better and Cheaper Tyre-Inflators.

Anybody who has strenuously laboured in these warm days on a hot and dusty road trying to inflate a tyre with

MILESTONES! THE LATEST MORRIS ISIS "SIX" SALOON WITH A 1912 MODEL, ONE OF THE FIRST MORRIS CARS MADE, AND A COACH OF 1720 WHICH BELONGED TO THE DUKE OF BEDFORD.

The photograph was taken at the Morris Rally at Lilleshall Hall, near Wellington, Salop.



oil-ways, solid drawn brass cylinder, strong rigid frame and ample leverage, all combine to make this pump serviceable and lasting.

Motorist Climbs Stoodley Pike.

Usually, motorists avoid mountain tracks in England, and walk or climb the heights when the road ceases. A few Sundays ago, however, at Sandbed, Lancs, a motorist climbed in his two-seater 10-h.p. Alvis to the summit of Stoodley Pike, a formidable hill in the district. The climb is 1300 feet above sea level, and the difficulties are best realised when one considers that the time taken to complete the climb was one-and-a-half hours. Local folk thought this

was a remarkably fast performance for this car, which was eight years old. The journey to the summit of Stoodley Pike necessitates picking a way over rough moorland, liberally sprinkled with large boulders and patches of undergrowth, after making a preliminary ascent of a steep winding road past the Cockhill Farm. Beyond cutting the tyres slightly, the Alvis came to no harm in its arduous journey up and down the Pike. I have recounted this performance because people often have the mistaken idea that sports cars are no good under colonial conditions. As a matter of fact, Alvis cars can put up an excellent showing over any sort of rough country, as racing and reliability trials have strengthened up all possible weaknesses long ago. This mistaken idea about



WITH A VAUXHALL WESTMINSTER SALOON SUPPLIED FOR THE USE OF SIR CECIL RODWELL, GOVERNOR OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA: SIR FRANCIS NEWTON, HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR SOUTHERN RHODESIA IN LONDON, AND LADY NEWTON.

enables two adults to travel quite comfortably in the rear seat. The rear-axle has been strengthened to carry additional loads, so that this, and the springs, can carry thirty-six stones without overstraining its capacity. Another mechanical improvement on the Austin "Seven" is a stiffer and stronger crankshaft for the engine. This adds to the sturdiness of the wonderful little motor and increases the already generous margin of strength which has made this car so dependable under arduous conditions. The one-piece wind-screen is now slightly sloping, and is secured in position by a quick-action locking device. The latter is firm, safe, and positively rattle-proof, the makers say.

knows this type of pump, because it has a patented double action that cannot be copied by rivals; and it is this "double lift" of increasing the pressure that makes its action easy and light work for the operator. The manufacturers, Messrs. William Turner and Bro., Ltd., have always been makers of good tyre-inflators since 1895, when the father of the present managing director of this firm made the first air-compressor ever produced for the purpose of inflating tyres. The new model, styled the Kismet Popular, can now be bought for one guinea. It is strong in its construction and dependable in its action, due to accuracy in its making and in the fitting of its parts. Large bearings fitted with



A TYRE-INFLATION PUMP FOR A GUINEA: THE NEW "KISMET POPULAR."

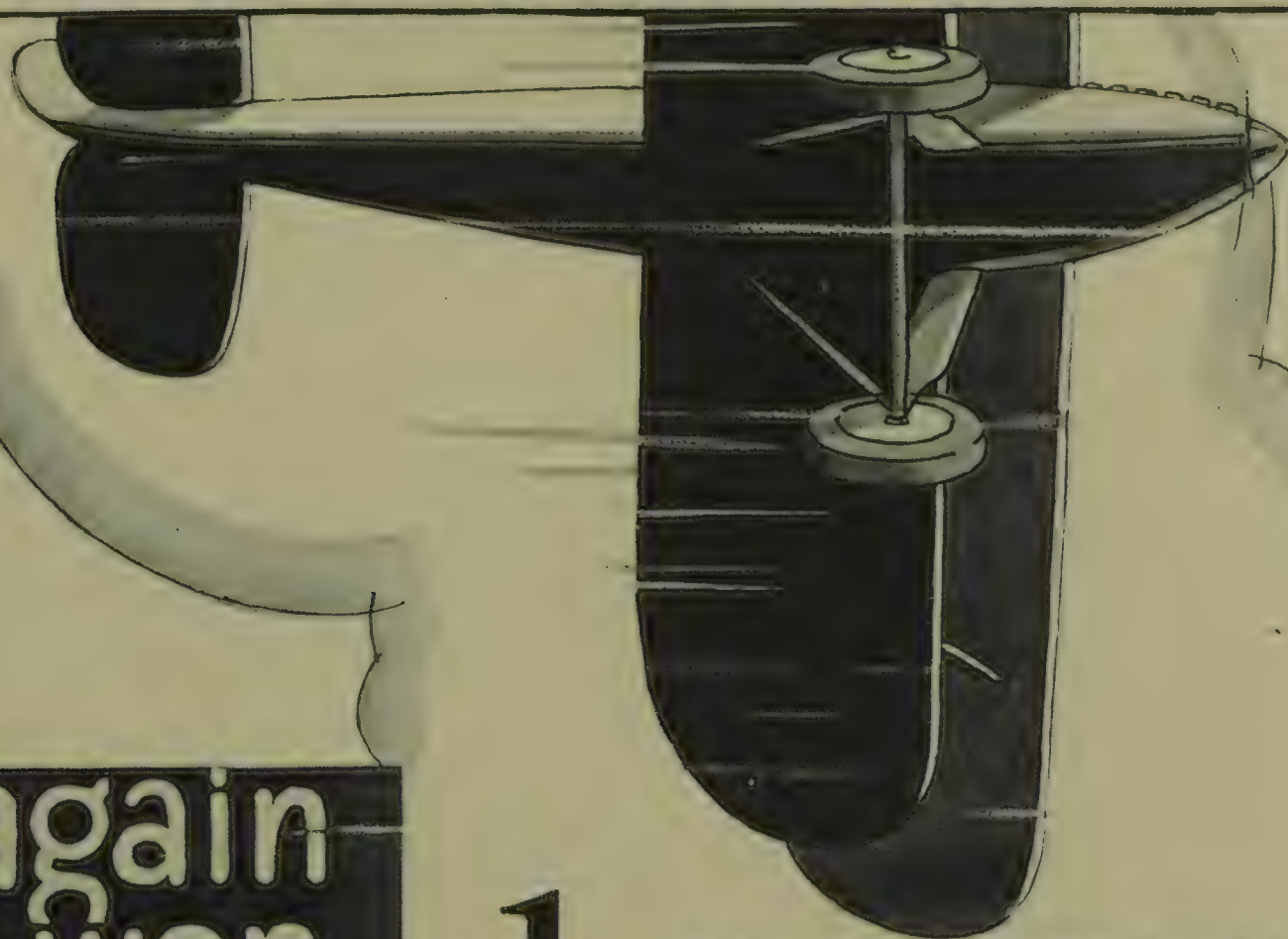
sports cars is also one of the reasons why Bentleys, as a firm of motor-makers, are not entering into any more road races. People are apt to imagine, when they want a high-class motor-carriage, that Bentleys

(Continued on page 144.)



KING'S CUP AIR RACE

& the SIDDELEY TROPHY



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MARINE CARAVANNING.—XC.

BY COMMANDER G. C. E. HAMPTON, R.N.

THOUGH a lover of salt water I never scorn the river, and duly attended Henley Regatta. It was natural, perhaps, that, apart from the races, my attention should have been fixed more on the cruising type of vessel that was present than on skiffs and punts, and I found many to interest me. There were not very many motor craft present compared with other vessels, but their numbers appeared greater than last year. Small river launches were fairly numerous, but the craft that interested me most were the motor-cruiser houseboats, of which there were several high-class examples. Apparently, Messrs. J. C. Meakes, Ltd., the boatbuilders at Marlow, are the moving spirits in this new movement, for I found that many of the boats that took my fancy hailed from their yard. After the Regatta I paid them a visit. They seem to be a very "alive" firm that, unlike many others, gives prompt deliveries. During the winter months they built several "Stock" boats which have now been disposed of, and as buyers continue to appear with demands for specially built boats, their building slips are still busy. Deliveries are being made in five weeks from the date of ordering.

Two boats in particular took my fancy, namely, the *Remony* and the *Seraphis*. The former is a 50-ft. runabout that is engined with a Morris six-cylinder marine unit that gives her a speed of about eighteen knots. She has excellent lines for river work which permit her to travel at very nearly her maximum speed without creating any more wash than a Thames Conservancy boat at half the speed, though her beam is 7 ft. 3 ins. and the draught 1½ ft. The *Remony* is a well-constructed vessel, with oak frames and Honduras mahogany planking and panelling, whilst the flooring and covering boards are of teak. Even at high

speed there was no vibration, and though the engine-makers might claim *all* the *kudos*, a large portion must be due to the exceptionally long engine bearers (26 ft.), which also afford longitudinal strength. With some trepidation I asked the price of this boat and was astonished to find that, with a full inventory and no extras, it was only £635, and included in this sum was the cost of registration, and one year's lock pass for all locks—which amounts to £21.

The *Seraphis* is a fast motor-houseboat of 38 ft. long, having sleeping accommodation for four persons. Except for her "cut-off" stern her hull lines are

comfortable. Though she has been built for hiring-out to those who wish to drive themselves and has already been in considerable request for this purpose, I was told that the price of a similar vessel would be £700, including registration and a lock pass through all locks for one year (£19) and a full cooking and sleeping inventory (without linen), not to mention some very comfortable beds. I should like to spend a quiet holiday in *Seraphis* with three others—it would cost me only 4 guineas per week, including petrol but excluding food. Motor-houseboats of this description undoubtedly have a future, for they can

be used elsewhere than on their home river. The trip down to the London docks, for example, would be an easy matter for such vessels preparatory to being hoisted on the deck of a steamer for transport to the Continent and its thousands of miles of calm inland waterways.

Many persons refrain from becoming owners of boats, because they think that they can only be used in the summer months; this is not the case, however, for if they have sufficient leisure they can tour the Continent throughout the winter in far greater comfort and at less expense by water than if a motor-car is employed. Even runabouts like the *Remony* can be used for this purpose by those who prefer either to camp ashore or stay each night at hotels. Boats for this purpose should be able to travel at high speed without creating a wash, and this is certainly possible

with the two craft I have just mentioned.

During my visit I was shown other and smaller boats of the types I have described, whilst the designs are in hand of a vessel that will have a Morris Minor engine that has been specially altered for marine use. A vessel of this sort should appeal to a large number of persons who can only afford half the price of *Remony*.



SOLD FOR £635. WITH THE COST OF REGISTRATION AND ONE YEAR'S LOCK PASS INCLUDED: THE "REMONY"—A 50-FT. RUNABOUT, WITH A MORRIS SIX-CYLINDER MARINE ENGINE, CONSTRUCTED BY MESSRS. J. C. MEAKES, LTD., OF MARLOW.

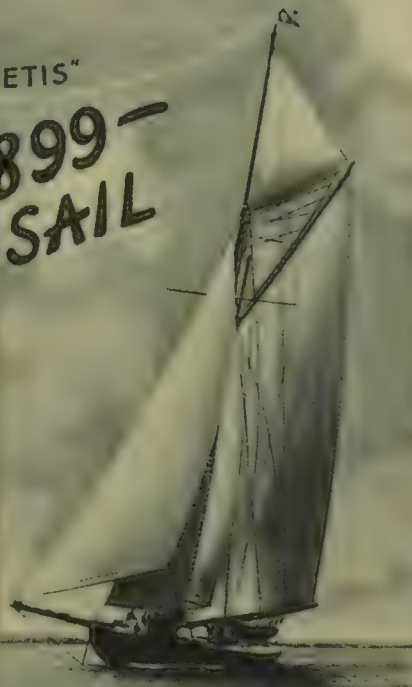
Her six-cylinder, 17-50-h.p. Morris marine engine drives her at 18 knots. When the above photograph was taken, she was doing 12 knots, so that the absence of wash (an important feature in inland navigation) is very remarkable.

like those of the *Remony*, whilst her engine is of the same type and power. Owing to the large deckhouse, with its full headroom, that has been fitted, *Seraphis* must claim to be more comfortable than beautiful; everything, in fact, has been sacrificed to comfort, and it has been attained. She is only the first of her type, and I was informed that those that will follow her will be made pretty as well as



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For this reason we trust that the public will give your Company its full support so that other national advertisers will see the advantage of following your example.

In our common interest we hope that you will give this letter as much publicity as you can.

Yours faithfully,

Leslie Scott
CHAIRMAN.

Messrs. Shell-Mex Ltd.

Lawrence Chubb
SECRETARY.



THE FATE OF COVENT GARDEN.

THE opera season is now concluded, and the air is thick with rumours of the coming destruction of the Covent Garden Opera House. I am able to give some direct official information on this point



THE OPENING OF THE BOW COMMON GAS-WORKS IN JULY 1853:
A PICTURE REPRODUCED FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

Sir William Waterlow, the Lord Mayor of London, opened the reconstructed Bow Common Works of the Gas Light and Coke Co. the other day, thus performing a ceremony akin to that performed by Lord Mayor Thomas Challis in 1853, when he inaugurated the Bow Common Works in July of that year. The original works were built by the Great Central Gas Consumers Company; and so many alterations have been made since that not a feature of the early building as shown in the picture from "The Illustrated London News" of 1853 is recognisable to-day. The Company's output of gas last year was two hundred and sixty million therms; and the Company's mains, excluding the high system and service pipes, would reach to the centre of the earth if joined the one to the other in a single line!

which will at least temporarily allay the fears of lovers of opera, and of the habitués of Covent Garden who may be afraid that this year is the last time they will ever sit in that rich, red, mid-Victorian interior which has so many memorable associations.

The Covent Garden Opera Syndicate possesses a lease of the Opera House until February 1933, and the Syndicate has determined to give its usual international season in 1931 and 1932; so that for at least the next two years both the building and the international opera season are safe. But the Syndicate is also hopeful of establishing Grand Opera on a permanent basis in this country, and during the past six months negotiations have taken place between the Syndicate and the Imperial League of Opera, which latter body possesses considerable funds, raised by public subscription. The Syndicate further announces that "a certain measure of agreement" has been arrived at

with Sir Thomas Beecham with the object of future co-operation. This being so, we may hope to see some fruitful scheme of permanent opera emerge during the next year

As far as the present Covent Garden Opera House is concerned, it is a building so perfect acoustically,

and so beautifully proportioned within, that everybody would wish to preserve it as a memorial of the Victorian age. But it has certain obvious defects for our present times. It is not constructed

to take the general public. It was built on the old theatrical model when opera and drama were Court pastimes at which a handful of the masses were pushed into an obscure corner as dumb witnesses of the festivities of their betters.

Consequently it is not economically satisfactory to-day; but it might be possible to reconstruct the interior so as to give at least twice or three times the present number of cheap and moderate-priced seats. Unless this can be done the building is doomed. If it cannot be done, and if the exigencies of the market require its destruction, then Sir Thomas Beecham and the Syndicate must set about obtaining the funds to build a modern opera house, for a London season without opera is unthinkable. Surely, surely, such a state of things could never come to pass in cosmopolitan London!



THE OPENING OF THE BOW COMMON WORKS OF THE GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY IN JULY 1930: A NEWS PHOTOGRAPH.

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The Earl of Cardigan 'Britannia & Eve' May 1930

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The Mall, London.



A HOOPER ROLLS-ROYCE.

NEW TWIN "ROYAL SCOT" EXPRESSES.

COMMENCING with the summer train service, which came into operation on Monday, July 7, the L.M.S. Railway have put into service two trains composed of stock of an entirely new design. A



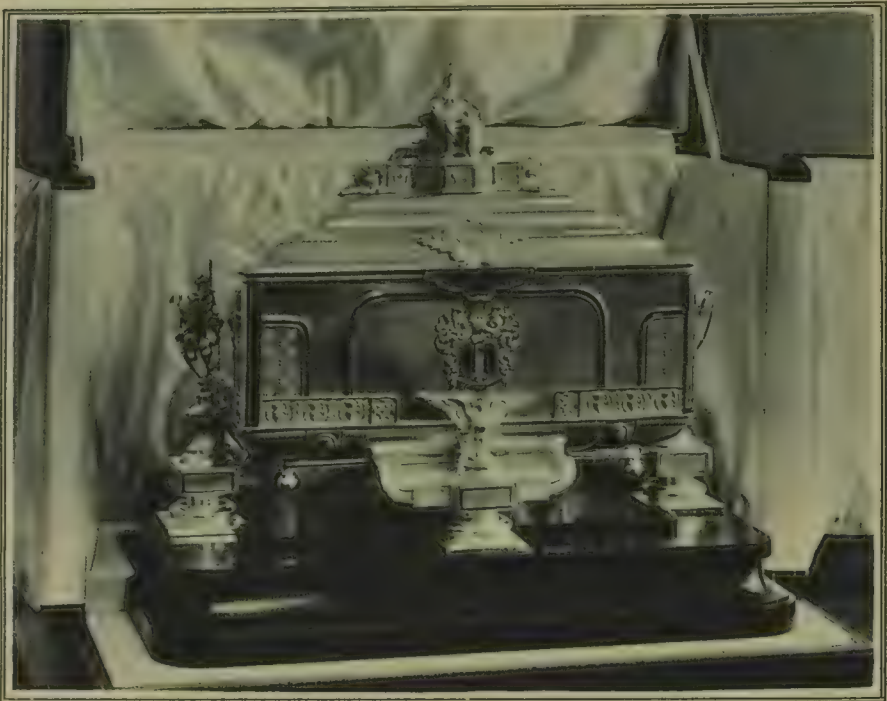
WITH UNUSUALLY DEEP AND WIDE WINDOWS, AFFORDING BETTER OBSERVATION: A SALOON, PANELLED IN RARE INDIAN GREYWOOD, ON ONE OF THE NEW TWIN L.M.S. "ROYAL SCOT" EXPRESSES, WHICH CAME INTO OPERATION ON JULY 7.

special feature of the trains are the windows, which are of the balanced type and can be opened and closed with the minimum of effort. There is accommodation for 108 first-class and 252 third-class passengers. All seats are numbered throughout the train for the purpose of seat-reservation. The interior panels of the first-class dining-saloon are of rare Indian greywood, the seats being upholstered in an old Persian design moquette. The saloon is

carpeted throughout in rich Wilton carpet. The first-class corridor-compartments are finished in old English oak, Indian greywood, and mahogany: these compartments are decorated in the best of taste, and upholstered to the point of luxury.

The carriages are electrically lighted from the ceiling, electroliters of tasteful design being fitted, and each compartment has also a table-lamp with an attractive shade of pink "Rayolite." The large

without draught has received careful consideration, and each compartment is equipped with a "Dewel" ventilator of novel design, which is easily controlled by a handle on the window-sill. The finishing in the third-class vestibule and corridor cars is of polished mahogany. The seats are upholstered in Persian and other variously designed moquettes, and the brass-work is finished in Venetian bronze. The third-class compartments, like the first-class, are fitted with double sliding doors: so that the passengers sitting on the corridor side will have a good window view



COMMEMORATING MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD'S SERVICES AT THE NAVAL CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL PEACE: THE SILVER CASKET CONTAINING THE FREEDOM OF THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF WEST HAM PRESENTED TO THE PRIME MINISTER ON JULY 8.

The casket is the work of Messrs. Elkington and Co., Ltd., London and Birmingham.

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EUROPE AND THE REVOLUTION OF 1830.

(Continued from Page 116.)

he tried to assure to himself, gently and discreetly, almost unknown to everyone, by cleverly exploiting the interests and currents of public opinion, the discords and rivalries of groups and parties. By placing remarkable qualities at the service of his supreme authority, he succeeded; and for a moment it seemed as if he had solved the problem of being the King who directs the Government not by Divine Right, but by clever manœuvring.

But it was only another compromise, more complicated than the first. In its turn, it lasted a very short time. The esoteric royalty of Louis Philippe fell in 1848, and for the second time a republic was proclaimed in Paris. That republic was also short-lived, and it was succeeded by the Second Empire: making the third compromise between the monarchy and the sovereignty of the people, it was the most complicated of the three. The Second Empire was neither a true monarchy nor a republic; it was an almost absolute power, justified by the First Empire, and by a more or less regular investiture by the people. The Second Empire lasted as long as the royalty of Louis Philippe; the long attempt at compromise between the two powers came to an end in 1870, with the arrival of the Third Republic. But the lack of success of Louis Philippe and of Napoleon III. were the consequences of, and almost the continuation of, the Revolution of 1830. After the July days, France could no longer be governed by a parliamentary monarchy as in England, or by a republic. The daring attempt of Louis XVIII. had definitely failed, as far as France was concerned, a century ago. Had the idea which had governed it finished its historical career in 1830? No; it was about to have a dazzling success in another country—Germany—a success which lasted for nearly half a century, and appeared to be final.

The Revolution of 1848 gave to Prussia a Constitution which regulated the relations between the Crown and Parliament on the model of the Charter. The Ministers were the King's secretaries, and in no way depended on the Parliament, which had only to approve the laws and budgets. But in Prussia the difficulties which had checkmated the Bourbons also arose. As the Ministers were chosen by the King, it was impossible to discuss their policy without at the same time arraigning that of the King. Although, theoretically, it was impossible to discuss it, his action was, all the same, disputed in that of the Ministers to whom he had given power. And any Parliament which refused to pass the Budget or the expenditure had a redoubtable arm at its disposal with which to impose its will. The difficulties which accumulated seemed to have become inextricable. In 1862 the King of Prussia, William I., began to ask himself whether the fate of Charles X. was not also awaiting him. He wished to make the supreme attempt, by finding his Prince de Polignac, and he found Bismarck. What a series of surprises ensued during the next seven years for Germany and for Europe!—the little anti-parliamentary *coup d'état* of 1862, the war

of the Duchies, the war against Austria, the dissolution of the Germanic federation, the confederation of Northern Germany, the war of 1870, and the German Empire.

The Hohenzollerns seemed to have succeeded where the Bourbons had failed. They had been able to find a solution to the insoluble problem, one that had been denied to the Bourbons a century before—namely, that of war. Crowned Emperor at Versailles, William I. was able to apply to Germany the system of Louis XVIII., without too many difficulties. Parliament bowed before his success. But the problem only appeared to have been solved. From 1870 until his death, William I. was able to let Germany criticise what did not please it in the policy of his celebrated Minister, without fearing any diminution of his royal authority. He was covered by his Minister. Germany recognised that the Emperor had rendered her an immense service by choosing Bismarck, and that, after all that they had accomplished together, it was impossible to ask him to change his Minister: and that, if he sometimes abused his exceptional position it was necessary to be patient. That was the price which must be paid for the great services which he had rendered.

But the situation was changed when the old Emperor died, and his grandson succeeded him in 1888. It caused much surprise that William II. so soon got rid of his celebrated Chancellor; and we are inclined to-day to see in that action the first expression of morbid vanity. But is not the true explanation much more simple? It is known that Bismarck, rendered increasingly irritable by old age and the growing oppositions against which his power constantly came into collision, wanted to profit by the youth of the young Emperor, to accentuate his policy, especially against the Socialists. If the young Emperor had let him have his own way, he would no longer have been able to count on the indulgence, to which his grandfather had a right, with regard to all the victims and all the displeasure engendered by Bismarck's policy. He would have been his accomplice. William II. found himself in a dilemma: either he must dismiss his Minister, or appear before his people as a feeble and ridiculous plaything in his hands. He dismissed Bismarck and chose another Chancellor, as he had every right to do. But then, gradually, the internal contradictions of the system which had caused the downfall of the Bourbons in France came into play in Germany also. The new Chancellor chosen by the Emperor was to be responsible to him alone. But he was his creature; and, as he was small in comparison with his predecessor, the people soon began to make comparisons between the two Sovereigns and their respective Chancellors. William I. had found Bismarck. Why had William II. only found Caprivi and Hohenlohe?

But, while Germany reproached the Emperor for not finding a second Bismarck, she was very glad to have got rid of the first one. Faced with less celebrated and powerful Chancellors, Parliament, the political parties, and the people took courage and no longer resigned themselves to the subordinate rôle of former days. Criticism sharpened and poisoned the arrows. But the Chancellor was the Emperor's

creature, and arrows aimed at the one struck the other also. The inevitable consequence followed; the Emperor had to sustain his own character instead of being sheltered by his Chancellor. William II. has been much reproached for his poses as an absolute Sovereign—he had so often played his part in a clumsy manner—but we must never forget that that part was imposed upon him, and that it was a very difficult one. The Chancellor could no longer shelter the Emperor from Parliament and public opinion; the Emperor had to help the Chancellor to maintain his authority, and be ready to speak and expose himself in the gravest circumstances. But how was he to do this and maintain his sovereign authority above criticism and discussion? It was thus that William II. became entangled in the very same net of inextricable difficulties in which Louis XVIII. and Charles X. had struggled in vain. In Germany the difficulties were less visible, but graver; because in Germany, up to 1914, the days of July were impossible. A greater and even more terrible danger existed: the German Emperor had a way of escape which was closed to Louis XVIII. and Charles X.—that of war. In the end, he yielded to the temptation. Sooner or later it was inevitable. Founded as it was on war, Bismarck's system could only end in war. And war solved the problem in Germany and ended in a republic.

Herr Ludwig has written a violent attack against William II., in which the importance of his personal faults is, perhaps, a little exaggerated, for it ends by masking the absurdity of the political part which the Emperor was to play in Bismarck's system. That state of mind can be understood in a German writer after 1918. But Herr Ludwig follows up the attack on William II. by an apology for Bismarck. I confess I cannot understand him. William II. his errors, his contradictions 1914, the World War, are the fatal and inevitable outcome of the Bismarckian policy. Bismarck had saved the monarchical power of Germany by three wars; that was the supreme aim in all his policy, to which everything else was made to serve as a means. The World War, when it originated in Berlin, was only a second attempt to give back strength to the monarchy which, after forty-four years, was again let down, by the progress of the democratic spirit and Socialism, by the mistakes of the directing oligarchy, and the contradictions of the part assigned to the Emperor.

The history of Europe from the French Revolution until the World War is dominated by the great struggle between the Monarchies and Parliaments. The struggle ended in 1917 and 1918 by the Russian Revolution and the fall of all the German dynasties. We shall never understand the present situation of Europe so long as we seek another explanation of the events of 1914-1918. Germany did in 1918 what the French virtually had done in 1830. The fall of the Hohenzollerns and of the other German dynasties cost Europe more, much more, than the fall of the Bourbons. That is yet another good point which Europe can, with full justice, recognise in the celebrated July days of a century ago.

Folks Who Always Feel Tired

Should Be Suspicious of Auto-Intoxication.

A persistent tired feeling accompanied by drowsiness, dull headaches, and a general lack of interest in life in general, is one of the surest signs of a state of self-poisoning. Intestines becoming sluggish allow the waste matter to accumulate. Putrefaction sets in, which breeds toxins that are absorbed by the blood stream and carried to every part of the body to steal your strength and vitality, lower your resistance, and make you chronically weak, tired, and listless.

Any person who is not feeling up to par should begin drinking hot water with the juice of half a lemon every morning upon arising. It is well to add to this a tablespoonful of Kutnow's Saline Powder, for this improves the

action of both the water and the lemon juice. Kutnow's Powder is a famous natural saline-alkaline aperient that has been used for years to reduce acidity and combat putrefaction in the gastro-intestinal canal. It makes a delightful effervescent drink that anyone will relish.

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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

(Continued from Page 134.)

might be too swift for them—a "sort of racing car." I should like to deny this *in toto*. Bentleys are as quiet and docile to drive as an Austin, a Rolls-Royce, a Daimler, or any other non-racing car. The carriage and deportment of a "super-six" Bentley is as dignified and smooth-running as the most nervous passenger could desire or obtain. Beyond the reserve of power in the engine, that can be utilised, when required, for hill-climbing on top gear or extra-fast speed on the flat, all our British "sports" cars are as easy to handle by a novice as by the racing driver. This remark applies equally to Alvis, Riley, Bentley, M.G., Frazer-Nash, Aston-Martin, Talbot, and Invicta cars.

New Traffic Road Sign.

The Automobile Association has introduced a new type of road sign for cities and towns where traffic congestion is acute. The Association frequently advocates what is known as Unilateral Traffic, a system which provides for vehicles to take up and set down passengers or remain for a reasonably short period on one side of the road only on one day, and on the opposite side on the following day. This has the effect of concentrating standing traffic, and preventing obstruction of through traffic. The system has been tried out with considerable success in this and other countries. With the assistance and co-operation of the Chief Constable of Derby, the Automobile Association is erecting its new signs in Iron-gate, Sadler Gate, St. James's Street, and East Street

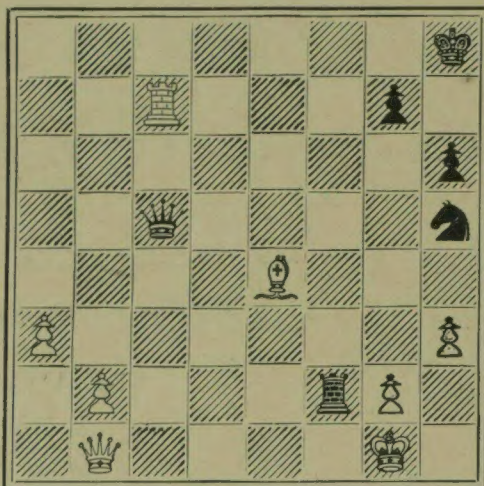
(Continued in column 3.)

CHESS.

CONDUCTED BY ERNEST IRVING.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Letters intended for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, I.L.N., 346, Inveresk House, Strand, W.C.2.

GAME PROBLEM No. XLVII. BLACK (5 pieces).



WHITE (8 pieces).

[In Forsyth Notation: 7k; 2R3p1; 7p; 2q4s; 4B3; P6P; 1P3rP1; 1Q4K1.]

Black to play and win.

The above contribution to our gallery of missed chances was discovered by Nimzowitch, and sent to us by Mr. S. H. Llewellyn-Smith.

(Derby). The sign, which is roughly semi-circular in shape, measures 20 in. by 12½ in., and in the top section appears the word "UNILATERAL" in large letters; the signs are supplied in pairs, on one of which follows the words: "WHEN THE DATES ARE EVEN, PLEASE PULL UP THIS SIDE," while the other bears the words: "WHEN THE DATES ARE ODD, PLEASE PULL UP THIS SIDE." The Unilateral Traffic system is additional to, and not in substitution of, existing car-parks; its principal advantage is that it enables motorists to remain for short periods near shops or places of business with a minimum of congestion or obstruction to other traffic, and thereby makes a town attractive to shopping motorists.

White had moved his R from QKt7 to QB7; and Black played QxR, getting only a draw for his blindness. What should he have played instead of QxR?

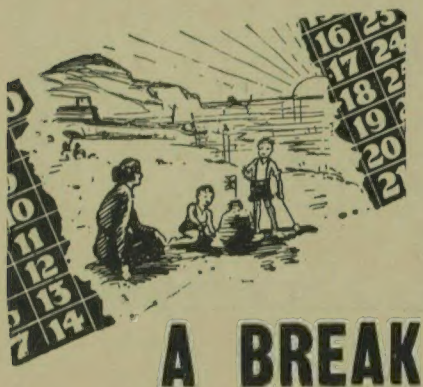
SOLUTION OF GAME PROBLEM No. XLV.

8; P5P1; 5P1P; 3K1P2; 2P5; PKP5; 7P; 8—White (playing down from top of board) to play and win.

M. Colle was evidently not in his Scarborough form, or he would have played KB4 (instead of KQ4). He would thus in a few moves have produced a Zugzwang, or strangle-hold, in which Black, having no moves but bad ones, would speedily have lost. The position is instructive, as such end-games frequently occur.

A NEW CHESS COLUMN.

It is pleasant to see newspapers taking up chess, and we congratulate the *Morecambe Visitor* upon its newly established Chess Column, which starts with a three-mover by the veteran B. G. Laws. The new column is edited by Mr. Edward Boswell, a skilful composer, whose name and work are familiar to readers of the I.L.N. We wish him every success, and a growing circle of appreciative solvers.



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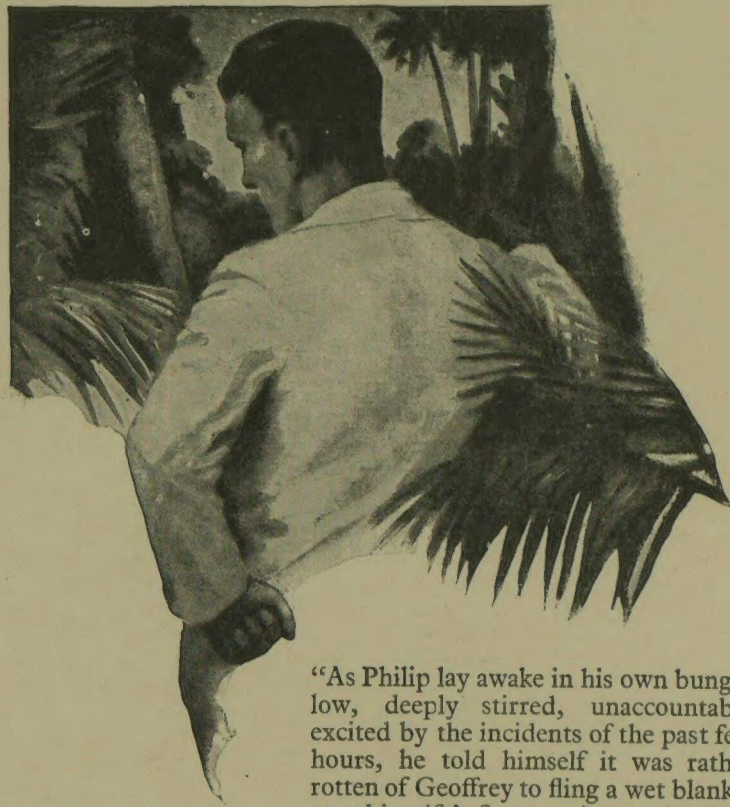
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"SUMMER USES FOR ELECTRICITY," by Michael Egan.

"As Philip lay awake in his own bungalow, deeply stirred, unaccountably excited by the incidents of the past few hours, he told himself it was rather rotten of Geoffrey to fling a wet blanket over his wife's first evening on the plantation. But probably he was tired. That was a long, dull trip on the Van Baalen. Evelyn, too, had seemed tired; there were faint crescents of weariness under her eyes. Lovely little bird-like creature; frank and clean and ingenious. Surely she couldn't know her husband's history.

To Mara the beautiful memsahib soon become a goddess. The moment she had entered that living room and smiled at him he had become her slave, and as time went on his devotion grew until, with the exception of Evelyn's Malay maid, he would permit no one to do anything for her.

Evelyn entered into the life at Bukit Satu with an admirable zest. She did much to make both bungalows livable without interfering with the masculine comfort, and in boots, khaki shirt, and sun helmet she went shooting crocodiles or deer with Geoffrey and Philip. With them she fished for sharks, rock cod and pink parrot fish; not once did she complain of the heat, the leeches, the mosquitoes, nor the torrential rains. She was a good little sport and a charming companion.

Despite Evelyn's buoyancy of spirits, however, Philip was not slow to realise that she was unhappy. Frequently there was a pained look in her eyes, a look of bewilderment and of fear; often she was unnaturally quiet, and a plaintive, inquiring pucker fixed itself between her brows.

Geoffrey, too, had changed. He was no longer the genial pal Philip had known. Frequently he was bitter and morose; around the bungalow there was more than a hint of tension. . . .

Read the whole story—"Tiger Snake," by Rex Beach.

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